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1841

THE

CHICHESTER GUIDE,

CONTAINING THE

History and Antiquities

OF THE CITY,

AND OTHER INTERESTING OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY,

A DESCRIPTION OF THE

CATHEDRAL AND ITS MONUMENTS

AND OF

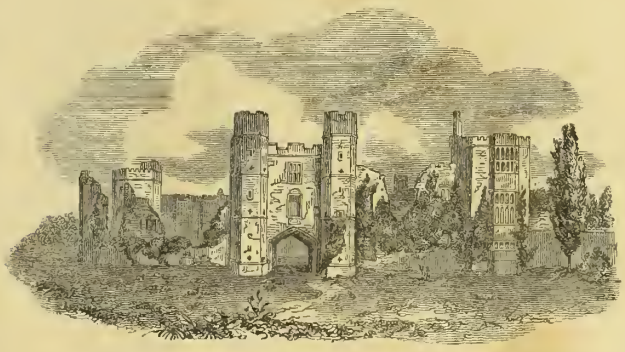
THE MINOR CHURCHES,

TOGETHER WITH

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE

ANTIQUITIES AND GENTLEMENS' SEATS

IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.



BY RICHARD DALLY.

Chichester:

PUBLISHED BY P. BINSTEAD, NEAR THE CROSS,

Printed by J. Hackman, Tower Street.

MDCCCXXXI.

914.225
D147C

ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

ge 30 line 4 *n. for* east end *read* west end.
31 After the Lord High Steward, in the list of Municipal Officers, add THE MAYOR.
32 Michaelmas Fair—*for* October 20 *read* October 11.
72 *for* Four Lay Clerks, *read* Six Lay Clerks.

THE TOWER.

This very heavy and sombre looking structure, situate on the orth side of the west end of the Cathedral, was erected for re-eiving the bells, formerly placed in the tower of the spire, and hich were removed thence in consequence of the injury the ring-g of them occasioned to the latter.

The Tower was formerly called Ryman's Tower, from a tra-tion that it was erected, by Bishop Langton, with certain stones rchased of one William Ryman, who intended to have built a astle at Appledram, near Chichester, but was prevented from o doing, by the refusal of the king (Edward II.) to grant him a cense for that purpose.

914.225
D147C

TO

THE MOST NOBLE

CHARLES,

DUKE OF RICHMOND,

LENNOX AND AUBIGNY,

Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter,

LORD HIGH-STEWARD OF CHICHESTER,

Post-Master General of England and Ireland,

&c. &c. &c.

THIS WORK,

IS

WITH HIS GRACE'S PERMISSION,

MOST RESPECTFULLY AND HUMBLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS GRATEFUL

AND OBLIGED SERVANT,

RICHARD DALLY.

Bognor, July, 1831.

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THE

CHICHESTER GUIDE.

CHAPTER I.

ANCIENT HISTORY. — ROMAN PERIOD.

BEFORE the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, and the subsequent conquest of its southern parts by Vespasian, the tract of country comprehending Sussex, Surrey, and part of the coast of Hants, was inhabited by people called Regni and Belgæ. The former are said to have been a tribe of ancient Britons, and the Belgæ were a people of ancient Gaul, (*Gallia Belgica*,) who crossed the strait that separated them from Britain, and dispersed themselves through the southern shores of the kingdom. The Regni continued to possess all Sussex up to the period of the Roman invasion.

Vespasian, the Roman leader under Claudius, first planted the imperial standard in the Isle of Wight; and it is reasonable to suppose that the contiguous districts soon became subject to the conqueror, who is said to have been successful in thirty pitched battles, and to have conquered two powerful nations.*

* Tacitus Hist. Lib. 3. cap. xliv. Suetonius in Vit. Vesp. cap. iv.

It was the general practice of the Romans to leave the religion and the laws of the countries they subdued unfringed, and to respect their civil rights; or if any alterations were made in the one or the other, it was by the introduction of institutions that had a tendency to extend the comforts and increase the happiness of life.*

Amongst the British chiefs at the period of the subjugation of the country by Vespasian, was one named Cogi, who, in consequence of his having assisted in the conquest of the districts occupied by the Dobuni, a people inhabiting Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, was named Cogidobunus; and to him Claudius gave, in reward for his services, several cities of the Belgæ and Regni, out of which he formed himself a kingdom; but with this restriction that it should be governed by the Roman laws;† and this chief is said to have been the founder of the city of Regnum, now called Chichester, and to have made it the seat of his regal government.‡

It is, however, proper to mention, that antiquarians have doubted whether Chichester be the ancient Regnum. This, however, is clear, that Richard of Cirencester, the learned monk, or as he is called by the ancient annalists, Ricardus Corimensis, applies *Regentium* to Sussex; and as it is certain that the Regni occupied Sussex, it is fair to conclude that the Romans, upon their determining to civilize the country, and annex it as a

* Advert to the conduct of Agricola during his residence in Britain. Tacit. in Vit. Agricol. cap. xxi.

† A.M. 4052. "Cogidubno quædam urbes apud Belgas concessæ sunt ut inde sibi conderet Regnum." Richard of Cirencester, lib. 2. c. i. Quoted by Dallaway, Prelim. Hist. iv.

‡ Ibid.

province to the Roman empire, should form a military settlement at or near Chichester, and designate it "Regnum." In what state the city was during its occupation by the Romans, no conclusive evidence can be obtained. The probability is that the houses were constructed of timber, and thatched with straw or reeds.* But the position of the principal streets, as answering to the four cardinal points of the compass, and more particularly the materials and fragments of the walls, and the defences of the town by ramparts, formed of mounds or banks of earth, parts of which still remain, and defended by towers long since demolished, are evident marks of Roman origin.

That the arts were cultivated in the city during its occupation by the Romans, is evident by the discovery about the year 1723, of a stone tablet which had been placed on a temple erected in honour of Claudius, by a company of Roman artificers. This discovery was made by the workmen, whilst digging to lay the

* In the more northern parts of ancient Britain, the natives appear to have been in the same savage state as the Caffres and other tribes of interior Africa. Their clothing, when they wore any, consisted of skins; they stained their bodies with paint or ochre, and often marked them with figures, something in the way of the South Sea tattoing. They lived in circular huts, nearly in the shape of bee hives, like those of the native Africans. To construct a hut they dug a round hole in the ground, and with the earth and stones, cast out in digging, made a kind of wall which was surmounted with boughs of trees meeting together at the top to form a sort of roof, over which there might be a covering of sods to keep out the rain, a hole being left on one side to serve the triple purpose of a door, a window, and a chimney. The fire was placed in the centre of the floor, and the rude inhabitants sat or lay on the ground. In such wretched hovels large families of men, women and children would be promiscuously huddled together, and this mode of life might give rise to the statements of Cæsar and Dion Cassius, that among the Britons it was customary for every ten or twelve men, and these the nearest relations, to have their wives in common.

foundations of the present Council Chamber in the North Street, where were also vestiges of ancient walls, sufficient to designate it as the scite of the temple. Unfortunately the workmen fractured the stone, but the fragments being collected together, the following inscription, with the help of a few words to supply such parts as had been mutilated or destroyed, were made to appear.

NEPTUNO ET MINERVÆ
TEMPLUM
PRO SALUTE DOMUS DIVINÆ
EX AUCTORITATE IMP. TI. CLAUD.
ET COGIDUBNI REGIS LEGAL IN BRIT.*
COLLEGIUM FABROR. ET QUI IN EO
ET SACRIS VEL HONORATI SUNT DE SUO†
DEDICAVERUNT DONANTE AREAM
PUDENTE PUDENTINI FIL.‡

Claudius, on his return to Rome, from his successful expedition to Britain, was decreed a triumph for having conquered the sea, that is, having crossed it from Gaul to Britain. The dedication, therefore, of the temple to Neptune, the god of the sea, and Minerva, the goddess of wisdom for suggesting the conquest, was extremely appropriate on this occasion.

The discovery of this temple occasioned much discus-

---

* Some read this line thus, "Et Cogidubni Regis Legati Tiberii. Aug. in Brit." Others thus, "Regis magni Brittanorum," which cannot be maintained.

† One author gives this line thus, "A. S. sunt D. S. D. Donante Aream." The curious antiquary may refer to the stone itself at Goodwood.

‡ "The College of Artificers, and they who preside over sacred rites, or are honoured of them, by the authority of the Emperor Tiberius Claudius, and of his Viceroy in Britain, Cogidubnus, have dedicated this Temple to Neptune and Minerva, on account of the preservation of the Imperial family; Pudens, the son of Pudentinus, giving the ground."

sion amongst the antiquarians of the day; and a particular account of it may be found in No. 379 of the *Philosophical Transactions*, and in *Stukely's Itinerary*, plate xlix.

The stone is about four feet in length and three in breadth, and is now placed in a temple at Goodwood, erected for the purpose, with a bust of Cogidubnus over the centre.

In digging a cellar, some years ago, in the East Street, at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, another stone was found, containing the following inscription, the letters being the same size as the former, and beautifully cut.*

NERONI
CLAUDIO DIVI CLAUDII
AUG. F. GERMANICI
CÆS. NEPOTI TI. CÆS.
AUG. PRONEPOTI DIV. AUG.
ABNEPOTI CÆSARI AUG. GERM.
R. R. P. IV. IMP. V. COS. IV.
SOLVI CURAVIT VOTUM MERITO.

About the same year (1823) in digging a cellar under the foot-pavement of a house in the North Street, near the Cross, adjoining the Little Anchor Inn, and which was probably the corner of the street, a votive altar was discovered, having the following inscription.

GENIO S.
LUCULLUS.
AMMINI FIL.
D. P.

"Lucullus, the son of Amminius dedicated this publicly to the Genius of the place."

* It is remarkable that both tablets were found at the corners of streets

Or if the first line, which is partly obliterated, may be supplied with an L, it might be rendered thus:

"Lucullus, the son of Amminius, dedicated this Altar ——— to his good Genius."

A beautifully poetic idea, and well suited to the sentiments of the age.

Lucullus was lieutenant-general of Britain, and cotemporary with Agricola, who obtained the government of this country in the reign of Vespasian, (about the year 47), and on the death of Agricola succeeded him in that office. This stone is also in the possession of the Duke of Richmond.

On the removal of a part of the wall near the east entrance of the city, and near to one of the towers, which at that place formed part of the ramparts of the town, some large stones were discovered, and on one of them, which was broken in pieces by the workmen, and intended to have been used in some building on the spot, the following letters were discovered.

M
N V S A T
I R I V S
L X X X V

It has been conjectured that the following might have been the original reading.

D. M.
P A V L I N V S E T
I R I V S
V I X A N. L X X X V.

And that the stone was a monumental one of some eminent Roman, and might be rendered thus,

"Sacred to the Gods! Paulinus Attrarius lived eighty-five years."

To which is to be added, that the Romans usually interred by the side of a public way, where this monument was located.

In addition to these facts, tending to show the occupation of the city by the Romans, it appears that when the episcopal house in 1727 was partly rebuilt, several vestiges of rooms with tesseræ and coins were dug up, and a tessellated pavement was found, the latter of which now lying about twenty feet from the south-east angle of the west wing of the house, at the depth of three feet, was immediately covered over with turf. The coins mentioned below, with many others, have also been found within the circuit of the ancient Regnum.*

From Cogidubnus, or Cogi-dubunus, the sovereignty of Sussex, or rather of the Regni including Kent, descended in a lineal course of descent to Lucius, the legendary founder of Christianity in Britain. He is said to have converted the Roman temples into places of Christian worship; and with him expired the dynasty of British tributary princes. (A. D. 165.)†

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* *Germanicus*, brass, reverse Triumphal Chariot. 2. *Claudius*, copper. 3. *Claud Cæsar*, D. A. pron. Aug., reverse, Nero and Drusus Cæsars. P. M. Tri. P. iiii. Equestrian figures. 4. *Vespasian*, Cross iiii. rev. Pax Aug. 5. *Domitian*, copper. 6. *Nerva*, copper. 7. *Trajan*, copper. 8. *Hadrian*, copper. 9. *Antoninus Pius*, brass. 10. *Faustina* 11. *Constantine*. 12. *Carnusius*. 13. *Atticus*. 14. *Gallienus*. 15. *Victorinus*. 16. *Tetricus*. Dallaway's Hist. of Chichester, p. 5. But this catalogue might be considerably increased.

† It may very reasonably be doubted whether Christianity was introduced into Britain at so early a period, or at all events only in a partial degree. When it *was* introduced it is very probable, that after the departure of the Romans, their temples might have been converted as above-mentioned. The learned Selden says, that St. Paul's church, London, was erected on the scite of a temple of Diana, and very plausibly conjectures that "*Lhan Dien*," that is, the temple of Diana, gave rise to the appellation "London." He also asserts that St. Peter's abbey, Westminster, was

From this period to the departure of the Romans from Britain, and the landing of Hengist and Horsa in the isle of Thanet, (A. D. 449), the history of Chichester offers no features to distinguish it from the rest of the community.

CHAPTER II.

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

About the year 477, Ælla, a Saxon or German adventurer, allured by the success of Hengist and Horsa, the former of whom, after shedding oceans of blood and committing the most horrible atrocities, was seated on the throne of Kent, undertook a predatory voyage to England with three ships; and landing at a place which in honour of his son Cymen, (or Kymen,) he named Cymen-chore, or shore, now (known as Keynor,) near to Westwittering, and about six miles from Chichester, possessed himself of the latter place, and of the surrounding country. His forces being weakened by the determined opposition he met with from the inhabitants, and the incessant warfare in which he was engaged, he returned to Saxony for additional forces, and brought with

---

built on the ruins of a temple dedicated to Apollo. But this has been controverted by other antiquarians. *Godolph. Introd.* 77. The conversion of Lucius is given on the authority of William of Malmesbury, *Ant. Brit.* "Lucius Rex Britanniæ anno 179 baptizatus ab Eleutherio, Pontifice, Romano." Even St. Paul is said to have preached in Britain: "Ac primum Paulum ipsum, cum aliis gentibus tum nominatim Britannis, Evangelium nunciasse post priorem suam Romæ incarcerationem." *Godolph. Int.*

him his three sons Cymen before named, Cissa,* and Wincheling. With the assistance of his new levies he again attacked the city, took it by assault, and put all the inhabitants, except those who escaped into the interior, to the sword. Bede gives a most deplorable account of the destruction he effected throughout the whole of the district, from Regnum to the ancient forest of Anderida, or the Weald, sparing neither age nor sex. These terrible scenes terminated by the establishment of the kingdom of Sussex, or, as it was then called, Suth-Seaxarnice, and in which Surrey was included. Ælla, after a reign of thirty-six years, was succeeded by Cissa his surviving son. He fixed on Regnum as the place of his abode, which then received the name of Cissa-ceastre, (Chissa's chester, castle or fortress, or city,) and after a reign unexampled in length, *viz.* seventy-six years, during which he is said to have cultivated the arts of peace, he died (A. D. 577) at the very advanced age of one hundred and seventeen, being only seventeen years old when he first accompanied his father to Britain. He is said to have retired for many years before he died to a residence on the hill now called after him Ciss-bury hill, near Steyning, and to have been there interred.†

* Pronounced Chissa. So Cicelhyrst was pronounced Chislehurst, and Ceastre Chester.

† It seems to have been the practice of the Saxons to add the Latinical corruption ecstre, or ceastre, to the names of those places that had been a Roman station. Colchester is so called because it was the residence of King Coel, who reigned in that district in the year 238, and who had a castle near thereto, called Colkynges castle, at which place a Roman tesselated pavement has very lately been found.

In the year 650, Ædelwalch, a descendant of Ælla, filled the throne of Sussex. He had been prevailed on by Wulpher, king of Mercia, to embrace Christianity, (A. D. 648), and Wulpher, in reward for the readiness with which he complied with his request, conferred on him the Isle of Wight, which he had then lately subdued, and the opposite coast of Hampshire; and these thus became part of the kingdom of Suth-sex. When Wilfride, the exiled bishop of York, presented himself to Ædelwalch, he conferred on him the peninsula of Selsey, with eighty-seven families, to which was afterwards added one-fourth part of the Isle of Wight; and at Selsey, Wilfride founded a monastery, which afterwards became the cathedral of the diocese. Ædelwalch after a reign of twenty-five years, was slain by Cœdwalla, king of Wessex. Subsequently to this period, the kingdom of Sussex appears to have been governed by Dukes, until Ina, king of Wessex, uniting both kingdoms together, Sussex was swallowed up in that of Wessex; and ultimately, about the year 800, Egbert, king of the West Saxons, was crowned king of England at Winchester, which then became the seat of government.*

This monarch, however, permitted several of the petty kings to rule over the people, on their consenting to become tributary to his power, and acknowledging his

* Egbert was the lenial descendant of Cirdic the founder of the kingdom of Wessex, the most noble and powerful of the Saxon chiefs, the legendary descent of whose family from Odin, the deified hero of the north, ranked them among the progeny of the gods; and he became the common ancestor of all the dynasties who have since permanently filled the throne of England. *Macintosh's England*, vol. i. p. 35.

supremacy; and we find that his son and successor, Ethelwolf, in the first year of his reign, gave the government of Sussex, Kent, and Essex to his eldest son Athelstan, with the title and dignity of king. Ethelwolf himself died in 857, in Chichester, and was buried at Steyning.

In 871 Alfred, the third son of Æthelwolf, succeeded his eldest brother, and became the greatest of princes, and an ornament of his species. How beautifully dignified is his introduction to the Code of Laws which he caused to be compiled for the government of his kingdom.

"Hence I, King Alfred, gathered these together, and commanded many of those to be written down, which our forefathers observed; those which I liked. Those which I did not like, by the advice of my Wittan, I threw aside. For I durst not venture to set down in writing over-many of my own; since I know not what among them would please those who should come after us. But those which I met with, either of the days of me, of my kinsman, or of Offa, King of Mercia, or of Æthelbert, who was the first of the English who received baptism, those which appeared to me the justest, I have here collected, and abandoned others. Then I, Alfred, King of the West Saxons, shewed these to all my Wittan, and they then said that they were all willing to observe them,"†

† *Laws of Alfred, Translated by R. Price, Esq.*

CHAPTER III.

From the Conquest by William the Norman to the Siege of Chichester by the Parliamentary Forces in the Reign of Charles I.

William, Duke of Normandy, landed at Pevensey on the 28th of September, 1066, and, at the decisive battle of Hastings, became the conqueror of England. Among the powerful chiefs who accompanied him in the expedition was Roger de Montgomeri, earl of Alençon. He led the vanguard of the victor's troops, and by his bravery and skill, greatly contributed to the fortunes of the day. To this earl the conqueror gave extensive territories in various counties, sufficient to maintain him in almost regal splendour. In Sussex alone his gift comprised seventy-seven lordships, besides Chichester and the castle of Arundel. On taking possession of this princely gift, the earl (now created earl of Shrewsbury and of Arundel) erected a castle in the north-east quarter of Chichester. To this were attached the ramparts of the town, which then encircled it, with the little river Lavant flowing beneath the walls, and the four gates placed at the four entrances into the same. The monkish annals of those times are liberal in their praises of this powerful earl. He appears to have been a generous donor to the church. He founded and amply endowed the great abbey of St. Peter, in the eastern suburbs of Shrewsbury, and three religious houses in Normandy;

and as the king had ordered that all cathedrals should be removed from villages to populous towns, (a wise and important measure,) and as that of Selsey, in obedience to the royal mandate, was about to be removed to Chichester, the earl, then also, by his erection of the castle at this place, become earl of Chichester, generously gave all the south-west quarter of the city for the scite of the new church and the residences of the clergy; and a portion of this gift, particularly that attached to the bishop's palace, and the residences of some of the superior clergy, comprised parts of the ancient ramparts of the town, which thus became separated from the public walks.

Before his death, earl Roger assumed the cowl, and became abbot of Shrewsbury; and dying shortly after this event, in the year 1094, he was buried in the church of that abbey. He left five sons and four daughters. The sons were, 1. Robert de Belesme, so called after his mother Mabel de Belesme. 2. Hugh de Montgomery. 3. Roger of Poictou. 4. Philip. 5. Arnulph. Robert the eldest, succeeded to the extensive estates of his father and mother in Normandy, and Hugh de Belesme to the earldoms of Chichester, Arundel and Shrewsbury. Historians speak of this last as a merciless tyrant, who delighted in acts of cruelty and wickedness. He was killed in the service of Rufus, by an arrow in a skirmish with Magnus king of Norway, on the latter attempting to land at Anglesea, and was buried in the same abbey with his father. Upon his death, his eldest brother, Robert de Belesme, succeeded to the English honours,

and is said to have even exceeded his brother Hugh in vice and wickedness: but having on the death of Rufus declared in favour of Robert, the conqueror's eldest son, and taken part against Henry, who had usurped the throne, the earl was besieged by the new king in the castle of Arundel; and being soon obliged to fly from that fortress and take shelter in his castle of Bridgnorth, which was taken by storm, he cast himself at the king's feet, and craved his clemency. His life was granted, but he was stripped of all his vast estates in England, and falling into the king's hands, the castles of Arundel and Chichester were settled upon his queen Adeliza in dower. She, after the death of Henry, marrying William d'Albini, he was, by the empress Maud, on her pacification with Stephen respecting the crown of England, and in reward for the services he had rendered her, advanced to the earldoms of Chichester and Arundel.

William d'Albini and Adeliza his consort, confirmed at the high altar of the newly erected cathedral of Chichester, the before-mentioned grant made to the church of that city by earl Roger.*

The castle of Chichester did not long remain. In the ninth year of the reign of king John (A. D. 1208) it was seized by that monarch and ordered to be demolished. This, however, was not effected until the first year of the

* Queen Adeliza founded the Benedictine monastery of Boxgrove, to which the Earl was a great benefactor. She was buried, with all the ceremonies observed in the funerals of crowned heads, in St. John's Chapel, in the Church of that Priory; and he, who survived her, about the year 1176, in the Abbey of Wimundham, founded by his father. *Antiquities of Arundel.*

reign of Henry III., who issued the following writ for its demolition. (A. D. 1216.)

> Philippo de Albini salutem. Mandamus vobis quod sine dilatione Castrum Cicestren dirui et prosterni faciatis. Nos reservatum habemus quicquid recepistis de castro illo diruendo sicut Dominus pater noster bonæ memoriæ Johannes quondam Rex Angliæ illud diruere precepit per literas suas patentes. Et in hujus testimonium, &c.*

Upon the demolition of the castle, the scite of the same, and about ten acres of land attached to it, which included part of the ancient ramparts and walls of the town in that quarter, were given to found a hospital for the maintenance of poor and infirm persons; but this design was afterwards abandoned, and in lieu of it a convent was formed for the reception of certain monks of the Franciscan order, called Grey Friars. To these the property belonged until the dissolution of monasteries under Henry VIII., when the same were sold to the mayor and burgesses of the city, (A. D. 1541), and they in 1544 granted a lease thereof, reserving the chapel now the Guildhall of the city, to G. Gorynge, Esq., and it has lately been purchased by and is now the property of the Duke of Richmond.

The chapel will be described in its proper place. The Friary has been of late years converted into a handsome residence, but the cloisters with their pointed doors still remain. Over one of these is a shield with the letters ℑ ℍ ℑ and a spread eagle on another. Several human

* To Philip d'Albini, greeting: We command you that without delay you cause the Castle of Chichester to be destroyed. Whatever you receive from the destruction of the castle, we reserve to ourselves in the same manner as our late father ordered by his letters patent.

skeletons have been found in digging in the garden, and in making certain recent alterations in the chapel.

The oldest charter of the city now extant, was granted by king Stephen, but in what year does not appear. The following is given as a translation of it.

Stephen, King of England, to the Bishop and Chiefs (Præpositi) of Chichester, greeting,*

I order that my Burgesses of Chichester do well, and honourably, and quietly hold and enjoy their customs and regulations of their Borough, and Merchant's Guild, as they did in the best manner, honourably and quietly, in the time of King William, my grandfather, and of my uncles afterwards, and also in the time of Earl Roger. And I will defend them from forfeiture, so that no one shall do them an injury.

Another charter was granted by king Henry II. and is as follows :

Henry, King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to his Justices and Sheriffs, and Ministers throughout England, greeting,

Know ye that I have granted to my citizens of Chichester, who are of the Merchant's Guild, all liberties and free customs, as well within the borough as without, that they may enjoy them as fully and freely, and as quietly and honourably as they have been accustomed to have and enjoy them in the time of King Henry, my grandfather, and no person shall sell cloth by retail within the City of Chichester, *unless he be of the Merchant's Guild.* Let it be the same as King Henry ordered by his writ.† Wherefore I will and firmly ordain, that they have and hold their guild with all liberties and customs thereto pertaining, and that no one presume to make them forfeit on that account.

Witness, REGINALD, *Earl of Cornwall.*
HENRY, *Constable of Essex.*
RALPH DE BROC.

Dated at Bruges.

Other charters have been granted, but the principal one by which the present corporate body, as public functionaries, exist, and by which they are governed,

---

* The term *Præpositus* appears to answer to that of our modern Mayor (Major). The Præpositus villæ was the chief constable or bailiff of the place.

† This is not extant.

was granted by James II., but is too long to be inserted here.*

The merchant's guild, as a trading community, has ceased; but the corporate body still exercise the right of making persons, clergy as well as laity, free of that guild. They thereby become entitled, if sworn in, to vote in the election of members to serve in parliament, whether resident or not.†

In the year 1114 a great part of the city, and the monastery, or cathedral, then removed from Selsey, were destroyed by fire. A similar conflagration took place in 1186.

In the disputes that took place between Charles I. and the Parliament, Chichester, like many other places in the kingdom, became the seat of warfare. In 1642 the Royalists, under Sir Edward Ford, the sheriff of the county, possessed themselves of the city. It was besieged by Sir William Waller for the Parliament, and during this siege the churches of St. Pancras and St. Bartholomew were battered down, and the greater number of houses immediately adjoining destroyed. In an account published of the particulars of the siege, the narrator says: "We got possession of the alms-houses, within half-musket shot of the north port, and then planted our ordnance very advantageously, which play-

* Charters by the following monarchs are to be found in the archives of the Corporation: Richard 2, Henry 4., Henry 6., Edward 4., Henry 7., Henry 8., Edward 6., Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James 1. By a M.S. note of that of the last named monarch, the mayor and bailiffs appear to have been elected *by all the inhabitants*. *Hay's Hist.* p. 300.

† This is proposed to be altered by the Reform Bill now before Parliament.

ed through the gate up into the very market place of the city. We took up possession of the east-gate suburbs also; and then from a church there we galled the enemy extremely, inasmuch that they durst hardly any of them appear upon the wall. Upon the Monday night following, we drew down our culverin against the east gate, even within pistol shot of it, with a resolution to batter down that port, and at the same time to fire the west gate, and also to petard a back gate that issued out of the Deanery through the town wall into the fields, and was walled up a single brick thick; but whilst we were debating about the order of our falling on, there came a trumpet to me about ten of the clock, with a letter, desiring that, to save further expense of blood, I would admit of a treaty the next morniug, they to send commissioners to me, and I to return two hostages for them: whereupon I presently returned an answer according to their desire."

Ultimately, after much parley, the city was surrendered to Sir William Waller, the latter end of December, 1642, who made the Grey Friary House his head quarters. The soldiers of the successful party were quartered in the cathedral, and there committed the grossest excesses.

The Bishop of Chichester (Dr. King), the Recorder, Sir Edward Ford, and many other distinguished persons, were delivered up as prisoners and sent to London.

In 1645 the celebrated Algernon Sydney was made Governor of the City, and in the following year an order was made by the Parliament for the removal of the ordnance to Arundel Castle, for disgarrisoning the

city, and demolishing the fortifications; subsequently to which the city was again visited by the Parliamentary army under Sir Arthur Haslerigg, for the punishment of the Royalist party, then denominated malignants, when the work of devastation was renewed, many houses destroyed, and the churches despoiled.

CHAPTER IV.

ANCIENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE GUILDHALL.

Is situate opposite a lane called Friary Lane, leading out of the North Street. We have already stated that this building formed the Chapel of the Grey Friars in this city. In it are held the courts for the trial of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the mayor: the Mayor's Court every Monday, for the trial of issues to any amount, between subject and subject, arising within the same limits: the court of Quarter Sessions for the Western Division of the County, in rotation, and the County Court for the same division.

It is 82 feet in length, 31 in breadth, and 42 in height. The east window, which for many years was closed up and entirely hid from view, but which a better taste has lately restored, displays five distinct lights, having withinside tall insulated pillars which are filletted, with flourished capitals, On the north side, near the east end,

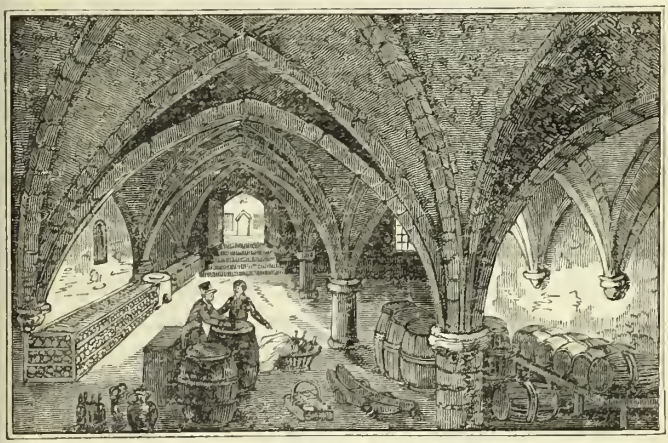
are arches, in which it is supposed tombs were placed, and on the opposite side are niches, where priests sat during the celebration of mass.

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL,

Is situate near St. Martin's Square, and not very far from the Grey Friary above described. This was founded as early as the 13th of Henry the third, A.D. 1229, by virtue of letters patent from the crown, to which was united the church of St. Peter sub castro, then having only two inhabitants. The hospital originally consisted of a chaplain and thirteen poor persons, but Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1562, limited it to a custos and five paupers, and constituted them a corporate body with a common seal. By this charter the paupers were allowed eight pounds of bread and eight pence per week each. Six women and two men are now maintained; five of the poor have a stipend of two shillings per week, a cord and a half of wood and half a hundred of faggots by the year, and a certain quota of the fines as they fall. The other three have only house room, and a share of the rent of the garden.

The refectory is located first, at the sides of which are the dwellings of the poor. The chapel is separated from the refectory by a carved screen. The interior of the roof, from the screen to the end of the building, is supported by large timbers, the span of the roof reaching within six feet of the ground. There are stalls on each side of the chapel, the floor of which is paved with red tiles. The ceiling is lofty and coved, with gothic win-

dows resembling those of the Guildhall, formerly part of the Grey Friars. In the south wall is a richly sculptured stone shrine, and beyond it a similar niche, being a place for the holy water.



AN ANCIENT CRYPT.

This Crypt is situate in South Street, and is now converted into a Wine Vault, belonging to Mr. E. Parker. It is a fine specimen of very ancient architecture, and well deserving the notice and inspection of the antiquarian.

On entering it from the South Street, which is considerably higher than the floor, a large vaulted chamber

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* The Church Service is read twice a day, Sunday excepted. The stipend for the chaplain arises chiefly from the interest of three hundred pounds left by Mr. George Sedgwick in 1767, and of five hundred pounds left in 1793 by Mrs. Painblanc.

The estates mentioned in the Charter are, *Slowe Fair Field, Great Oak Field, Saint Mary's Croft, West Beech, East Beech, Long Mead, and Bush Field.* Saint Mary's Croft comprises many tenements.

presents itself. Arches of considerable span rest upon a row of massive pillars with bulky capitals. The vaulting, both to the right and left, are affixed to the side walls, in clusters of solid ribs, descending to a nucleus or point, but without any side pilasters. The line of pillars in the centre are round and rather short, and are placed in a direction from east to west. Over this crypt is a spacious room, used some years back for a concert room, but a part of which has lately been fitted up for a school. It is supposed to have been anciently used for a place of worship. Under the north window is an antique font fixed in the wall, with a head of rude workmanship, apparently of Saxon origin. Contiguous is a small room, probably intended for a confessional, rising two steps above the floor, and entered by a narrow stone door way ; and at the farther end of the room is a rudely carved stone cross, fixed in the wall. At the base of the cross are some traces of a stone projecting therefrom, probably the remains of a vessel to hold holy water. The room is lighted by a small window looking into the court of the Vicar's Close. The walls and stile of architecture of this superstructure are very old, but not of so ancient a date as the crypt underneath. These and the adjoining buildings were the north angle of the College of Vicars.

I would submit to the reader, whether these buildings did not form the ancient Guildhall, in which our ancestors, the præpositi, or magistrates of the city, met to administer justice, and to make laws for the regulation of the guild, or fraternity of merchants; and, before it

was so appropriated, it might have been used as a place of worship by the Anglo-Saxons, at an early period after the introduction of Christianity into Sussex. A conjecture may also be added, that it might have been attached to the ancient Monastery of St. Peter, which was perhaps situate near. or adjoining to this spot; and after the erection of the Cathedral and of the present Church of St. Peter the Great, the latter of which is within the walls, and occupies the north transept of the cathedral itself, it might have been discontinued as a place of worship, and appropriated to the use of the citizens, comprising the fraternity or guild before mentioned; and when no longer wanted for their service, granted to the vicars to found their college; for we find that in the seventeenth year of the reign of Richard II. (A. D. 1394) it was surrendered to the crown, and then given to them to form residences and gardens, and consequently must have been of considerable extent. The following is a translation of part of the charter of donation.*

> Richard, King of England, gives to Richard Mitford, Bishop of Chichester, one tenement with the appurtenances in the city of Chichester, called THE GILDEN HALL, *between the Cathedral Church Yard on the North part and the Tenement of Richard Sexton on the South part,* to have and to hold for the mansions, habitations, gardens and other easements of the vicars now being or which shall hereafter be, in the said church, according to the pleasure and disposal of the said Bishop."

And in the patent rolls of the same period, is an entry, that "The King granted in mortmain to the Bishop of Chichester, a tenement called the Gilden-hall, situate

* Reg. Episcop. E. p. 58. The charter by which the vicars became a corporate body and impowered to have a common seal, was dated in 1429. Some account of them will be given in another part of this work.

between the Cemetery and the South Street, for the habitations of the vicars." To this is to be added, that the ancient parish of Saint Peter hard by, was anciently called "*Saint Peter juxta Gilden-Hall.*"

THE CANON GATE.

Another piece of antiquity in this part of the city is the Canon Gate, leading into the Canon Lane, and thence to the Episcopal Palace and the houses of the Canons Residentiary, as also to the Vicar's Close. The Gateway is considered by some as of Roman origin. I do not consider it as of so early a date. The probability is, that it was erected soon after the grant made by Earl Roger, of the south-west quarter of the city, for the scite of the cathedral and the residences of the clergy. A keeper formerly resided there called *Custos Palatii*, (keeper of the palace), who had a salary out of the Broil estate, then and still belonging to the see of Chichester. Here also was held the ancient court of *Pye-poudre*, for settling all disputes arising at the fair called Sloe-Fair, the profits of which were attached to the see, but which have lately been transferred under the Land-tax redemption acts, to the mayor and citizens.* Near the external gateway is another of very ancient date, leading into the Vicar's Close, over which

* Sloe Fair was always proclaimed under the Canon Gate by the bishop's steward, eight days before the eve of St. Faith the Virgin, during which time the jurisdiction of the mayor ceased, and the bishop had power to collect, and did, by his agent, collect the tolls of the market and fair. An instance is recorded (1702) in the annals of the corporation, of the bishop claiming the keys of the city during this Pye-pouder court. The bishop's claim arose from a grant made as early as Hen. I. Vide Reg. Epis. C.

was a prison for the confinement of refractory priests attached to the cathedral. The dean and chapter have a manor, called "Canongate Manor," with considerable estates held under the same. The court was formerly held within the first gateway, but for the convenience of the tenants is now held at a public house hard by. The armorial bearings over the gateway are of Bishop Shurborne, who repaired and ornamented it.

THE PRECENTOR'S HOUSE.

Not far from the gateway, and in Canon Lane, is the house of the Precentor of the Cathedral, which is supposed to have been formerly part of the residence of one of the d'Albinis, Earls of Arundel and Chichester, after the destruction of Chichester castle.

THE HIGH CROSS.

We have placed this article at the end of our description of ancient public buildings, because it is of comparative modern construction, though it deserves a place before all others, except the cathedral, for its light and elegant architecture. It was customarily denominated "The Market Cross," because not many years ago the markets for the sale of butter, eggs, poultry, &c., were held here. Crosses, indeed, were formerly, in the days of popery, appendages and ornaments of every market place, and images of saints, and of the virgin were placed near thereto, to awaken devotional feelings. These were frequently supported by arcades, to serve for shelter to the sellers and buyers. The ground on which the present cross stands, was purchased of the mayor and bur-

gesses by Edward Story, Bishop of Chichester, in the sixteenth year of Henry VII., for ten pounds, and by the deed by which the ground was conveyed to the bishop, the mayor and burgesses engaged "not to take any toll nor other duty of any person that should stand or sell any chaffre within the said cross." The form of the cross is octagon, with an open arcade, and buttresses and finials at the angles. Above the centre of each arch is placed a niche, which contained effigies of the founder; also those of some other bishops, and of Saint George, the patron saint of the city-guild. These were torn down by the parliament army, when the city was besieged under Sir William Waller, but the escutcheon, bearing the arms of the founder and of Henry VII., was not destroyed. At the restoration of Charles II., a bronze of his father was placed in the niche occupied by the figure of Bishop Story, and a clock, given in 1724, by Dame Elizabeth Farington, "as an hourly memento of her good will to the city," was put up. The height of the cross is fifty feet. In 1724, the Duke of Richmond bore the expense of a complete repair. The lantern terminating the centre, was subsequently constructed, and is not in keeping with the rest of the building.

There is every reason to believe that the cross originally stood in the centre of the four streets. The carriage road on the north side has been restored only within these few years, by the demolition of some houses which had encroached on the open space in that quarter.*

* A Cross, built of wood, once stood in the centre of the *Pallant*, opposite the house now occupied by Mr. Godman. Mr. Peckham, then proprietor of that house, obtained permission of the mayor and citizens, about the year 1713, to remove this cross.

THE PREBENDAL FREE SCHOOL.

Is situate on the south side, and about the centre of the West Street. It was founded in the year 1497, by Bishop Story, with statutes for its regulation; and by virtue of which, all the inhabitants of the city have a right to send their boys to the school. The object of the foundation, according to the statutes, appears to have been to provide proper ministers in the church; "*Ob ignoratiam sacerdotum et raritatem ministrorum Diocesiæ nostræ Cicestri*," and he thereby interdicts the taking of any gratuity from the parents of the children educated there, upon forfeiture of ten shillings for each offence to the dean and chapter, who, in cases where the mastership becomes vacant, are to proceed to the election of a successor within thirty days afterwards. One of the statutes is become nugatory, for it directs that the master, accompanied by his scholars, shall officiate as chaplain in St. Mary's Chapel, which was probably situate at the end of the north aisle of the cathedral, in which aisle this bishop lies buried, and to attend mass in St. George's Chapel,* in the summer season before five o'clock in the morning, and in the winter at six.† The prebendary generally officiates as master of the school; but no citizens have, of late years, availed themselves of the statutes, to demand a gratuitous admission to the

* The exact scite not known, but supposed to be attached to the external wall of the church.

† Anciently there was a church situate at the corner of the present East and South Streets, opposite the Cross, called St. Mary in foro. This may probably have been the chapel mentioned in the foundation. The church itself was probably destroyed by Cromwell's canon at the siege of Chichester.

school. Clearly, however, they are legally entitled to it. Four different sorts of vestments were to be provided for, and worn by, the master, one of scarlet, one of black, one of white, and one of green. Also one green and one brown damask pall, and he was to have a silver chalice weighing fourteen ounces, and two drinking cups.*

The prebendal estate consists of the great tithes of Highleigh, in the Parish of Sidlesham, which are held of the prebendary at the yearly rent of twenty pounds, and of the prebendal house and garden adjoining the school room. For a renewal of the lease of the tithes for three lives, Dr. Davis, then prebendary, some years ago received a fine of seven thousand pounds, and he pulled down and rebuilt the old prebendal house with part of the money.

OLIVER WHITBY'S SCHOOL,

Is situate in the same street, opposite to the cathedral. Whitby was the son of one of the canons of that church, and endowed this school for the education of twelve boys for the sea service; four from Chichester, four from Westwittering, and four from Harting. The master and the parents of the boys are not to be dissenters. The master is to have a salary of twenty pounds, and he and the boys are to have lodging and diet. The scholars are to wear blue gowns, with the crest of the founder's arms in metal for a badge, and knit caps; and are to be allowed twenty shillings per annum each for the same,

* Statutes in Bishop's Reg. R. p. 50.

and for their apparel. Power is given to choose new trustees in case of death, but no Member of Parliament nor Dissenter is to be a trustee. They are to lay by eight pounds per annum as a fund for keeping the lease of Wittering estate, with which the school is endowed, renewed on the death of any of the lives for which the same is held.

THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AND ASSEMBLY ROOM.

The former, situate about the centre of the North Street, was erected in 1731. It stands on heavy arcades and projects into the main street. The windows are flanked with pillars of the Ionic order. The British Lion surmounts the whole, and a stone tablet in the centre bears the following inscription:

QUOD FELIX FAUSTUMQUE SIT
S. P. Q. C.
EORUMQUE POSTERIS
HÆC CURIA
A. D. MDCCXXXI REGNANTE GEORGIO II. P. P.
CŒPTA ET ABSOLUTA.

Behind this building is the Assembly Room, of very capacious dimensions. Its length is sixty feet, breadth thirty-eight feet, and height twenty-four feet. James Wyatt was the architect. The assemblies are attended by people of fashion, and of the higher classes; and tradesmen or their families are not admitted.

Both rooms were built by public subscription. It was in digging the foundation for the council chamber that the discovery was made of the remains of a Roman temple on the spot as before detailed.

A Canal, connecting Chichester with the Thames, and with Portsmouth, Arundel, &c., for the conveyance of goods and merchandise, has been made within these few years past. The basin is situate just without the south suburbs.

The River Lavant is supposed to have been formerly of much more consequence than it now is. It has, however, sometimes of late years overflown its banks, and inundated the country. Though shallow and small, it is not without its use in carrying off the filth and ordure of some parts of the suburbs.

CHAPTER V.

MODERN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SCHOOLS.

One is situate in a field without the east suburbs, and was established in 1811, upon the principles of Dr. Bell. The ground was liberally given by the late Mr. Dearling.* Another, seventy feet in length, upon the principles of Joseph Lancaster, is situate in Tower Street, which was also built by subscription. Bell's school is supported by voluntary contributions; the Lancastrian partly by contribntions and partly by small weekly payments from the children.

* The building is a parellelogram 70 feet by 32, raised on brick piers 10 feet high, closed on the north, east, and west sides, and open to the south, which extends to the play ground in front and under the school. Three rooms are formed at the east end for the master's residence; and the upper room is lighted all round with semi-circular windows springing from the brick pilasters, and the roof is surmounted in the centre by an octangular turret forming a ventilator for the school.

THE INFIRMARY.

A very extensive building, healthfully situated on rising ground without the North Gate of the City, and called *The West Sussex, East Hampshire, and Chichester Infirmary*, has been built within these seven years past, and is maintained by the liberal subscriptions and donations of the public. At a meeting of the committe appointed for its management, in October 1830, the Lord Bishop of the diocese in the chair, it appeared by the report then read, that the receipts for the year amounted to 1322*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Inpatients from Oct. 1829 to Oct. 1830, - - - -	229
Outpatients for the same period, - - - - - - -	202
Inpatients since the establishment - - - - - -	867
Outpatients ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2990

From this statement we may form some judgment of the incalculable benefit derived from this very valuable institution to the poor and needy, and we therefore may be permitted to say, as was said by an eminent commentator, when contemplating the glories of the British constitution, *Esto perpetua !*

THE THEATRE is situate at South Gate, at the corner of a lane leading to the Pallant. It was built in 1791, and the interior is neat and well arranged.

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The city is governed by the following officers: the Lord High Steward, Recorder, the Deputy Recorder, the Aldermen, who are not called such until they have passed the chair, the Bailiffs, who, with the Port Reeves and "Customers," and all those who have served those offices, compose the Common Council, the Town Clerk,

the Port Reeve, the Customer, and the Coroner (usually the town clerk).

The Mayor's Court has the power of life and death for offences committed within its jurisdiction.

In this court also actions may be brought for the recovery of debts to any amount, and the pleadings therein are the same as in the superior courts at Westminster. Every Monday is a return day throughout the year, and there is no vacation.*

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The city sends two Members to Parliament, and the right of voting is in such persons as pay scot and lot, and in those who are made free of the Merchant's Guild and have taken the oaths, whether resident in the city or not.

	YARDS
The circumference of the city, within the walls, . .	3400
Length of the East Street, ...	575
Length of the West Street, ...	385
Length of the North Street, ...	430
Length of the South Street, ...	300

The Market Days for the sale of cattle are held every alternate Wednesday; the general market days are every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Fairs are St. George's, April 23, Whit-Monday, St. James's-day, July 25, Michaelmas, October 20, in a field in the east suburbs, and Sloe Fair, October 20, in a field just without North Gate.

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* This practice seems conformable to the ancient Saxon laws; for by the laws of Ethelred in case of vouching upon trover, it is laid down thus: "If the voucher dwell one shire off, let him at first have one week; if two shires off, let him have two weeks; and for so many shires as he dwelleth off, let him have so many weeks." *Spelman's Post. Works.*

POPULATION.

1740 - - - -	3780	1801 - - - -	4744
1762 - - - -	3636	1811 - - - -	6425
1775 - - - -	4213	1821 - - - -	7362

Property Tax on the whole City in 1811, £15,426 4*s* 6*d*
Amount of Poor's Rates in 1831, £5599 7*s* 6*d*

Banks. There are two Banking Houses in the city; one called the Chichester Old Bank, under the firm of W. Ridge, C. Ridge, W. Newland, and B. Ridge, Jun., whose notes are payable at Sir R. C. Glynn and Co.'s, and the other the Chichester Bank, under the firm of Dendy, Comper, Gruggen, and Comper, whose notes are payable at Masterman's. They are both situate in the East Street.

Coaches start daily for London at nine in the morning. A Coach leaves Chichester for Portsmouth every morning at eight, and returns the same evening, and there are several others that pass through the city on their way to Brighton, Portsmouth, Southampton, &c.

Post Office. The London Mail arrives at six in the morning and leaves at seven in the evening. The Bognor mail starts at half-past six in the morning and arrives at six in the evening. The Brighton mail arrives at half past eight in the morning and leaves for Portsmouth at nine; leaves Portsmouth at two, arrives at Chichester at half-past four, and starts for Brighton at ten.

The Custom House is situate in West Street, at the corner of Tower Street.

For many years past two Schools have been established and supported by public subscription within the city; the one denominated the *Grey-coat School,*

at which twenty-two poor boys, and the other called he *Blue Girl's School*, at which twenty poor girls, are clothed and educated.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The establishment of this society is owing to the exertions of J. Forbes, M.D. (to whom Chichester is also indebted for its Infirmary), who at a meeting of the Library Society, held on the 5th of January, 1831, first proposed its creation. The first general meeting of the subscribers was held at the Council Chamber on the 12th of February following. The principal object of this society is the promotion of literature, science, and the arts by the delivery of lectures, the reading of papers, the formation of a library and a museum of natural history, antiquities, &c. The society is governed by a president and a committee of ten members. The Dean of Chichester is the President for the current year. Temporary accommodations for the museum and library, (which, from voluntary contributions alone, already consist of a considerable number of valuable specimens in the different branches they embrace), have been provided by the committee at Mr. Watson's in the South Street, until they shall be enabled to build more suitable apartments. The lectures are expected to commence about the months of September or October.

The number of subscribers is not far short of one hundred, although the society has been established so short a time.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

History and Description of the Cathedral, its Tombs, Monuments, &c.

THE CATHEDRAL.

In the year 1680, Wilfride, Arch-bishop of York, having been exiled from Northumbria, in consequence of a quarrel with the king of that district, concerning the division of Wilfride's diocese into several bishopricks took refuge at the court of Ædilwalch, King of the South Saxons, who, with his queen Æle, had been already baptised into the Christian church. The king, being desirous of converting his subjects to the same faith, conferred on Wilfride the peninsula of Selsey to make trial of his zeal on the inhabitants. By them he was favourably received, and, if we are to believe the monkish annals, they were induced to that reception by the superior knowledge which this venerable man displayed in the art of catching fish; for the accounts say that, until taught by him, they only knew how to catch eels; but that Wilfride made nets, and having thrown them into the sea, he caught three hundred fish.* Nor,

* Docuit Antistes eos piscari, nam prius nisi ad anguillas tantum piscari solebant. Collectis igitur retibus in mare misit, et mox ter centum pisces cepit. *Dec. Scriptores p.* 738, *cited by Dallaway p.* 22.

according to the same annals, was Wilfride's entrance into Selsey thus alone distinguished: miracles followed. In the island there had been no rain for the space of three years, whence great plagues and famines followed; but on his arrival rain fell in abundance, and plagues and famines ceased.*

Wilfride's success in Selsey being made known to Ædilwalch, the latter conferred on him the peninsula of Selsey with eighty-five families and two hundred and fifty peasants or slaves, to whom he immediately gave liberty. He continued at Selsey five years, and having established a monastery there, was afterwards recalled to York.† Wilfride having taken a journey to Rome to make his appeal to the Pope, concerning the still disputed division of the diocese of York,‡ and having returned from thence, he brought with him to Selsey four priests, named Eola, Feoda, Brunela, and Oidda, and having constituted them secular canons of his new church, he began to concert with them the establishment of a bishoprick, over which he himself should preside. His patron, Ædilwalch, was slain in battle about 686, by Cædwalla king of Wessex, who thus united the sovereignties of both kingdoms; and being convert-

* It is surprising that a man of Bishop Shurborne's learning should have been so superstitious and credulous as to permit a story of so gross and improbable a nature, to be recorded over the portrait of Wilfride in the cathedral. The account is fortunately in latin, otherwise it would become a perpetual source of mockery and laughter in that sacred place.

† It does not appear that Wilfride at that time assumed the title of bishop, as his two immediate successors, Hidda in 686 and Daniel in 705, were stiled abbots.

‡ This diocese extended even into Scotland, and he had jurisdiction over all the bishopricks there until Pope Sextus the Fourth, A.D. 1470, created the Bishop of Saint Andrew's Archbishop and Metropolitan of all England. *Godolph. p.* 8.

d to Christianity by the active and enterprising Wilfride he, in his zeal to promote the new church, not only confirmed the grants of land made by his predecessor, but gave a more ample domain, including several extensive districts in Sussex, and one-fourth of the Isle of Wight.* Cædwalla died in 689 at Rome,† and the church of Selsey continued to flourish from the time of Wilfride, embracing a succession of twenty-two prelates and a period of about four hundred years, until its removal to Chichester abont the year 1081 ; Stigand being the last beshop of Selsey and first bishop of Chichester.

At a council of bishops held in London by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1073, it was decreed that several of the ancient Saxon sees, which are all enumerated by Wilkins in his *Concilia*, should be removed to large towns, and Selsey was one of the number. This decree was approved of and confirmed by William the Conqueror, who added other domains to the new church; and Roger Montgomeri, Earl of Arundel and Chiche-

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* Such was the ignorance of those times, that Cædwalla, in signing the charter, testifies, that not being able to write he affixes his mark or cross instead. Even in the year 871, Alfred, although himself addicted to the love of letters, makes the following complaint: "Paucissimi fuerunt cis Humbrum qui vel preces suas communes sermone Anglico intelligere potuerant, vel scriptum aliquod e Latino transferre. Tam sane pauci fuerunt, ut ne unum quidem recordari possum ex australi parti Thamesis, tum cum ego regnare occæperam." Very few on this side of the Humber, very few beyond, not one that I recolleet south of the Thames, could understand their prayers in English, or translate a latter from Latin into English.

† According to the character given of Cædwalla by some historians, the church need not be very proud of having such a founder; for independent of his having slain Ædelwaleh in battle on the attempt to conquer his kingdom, he also cruelly murdered that king's two infant sons in cold blood, having first ordered them to be baptized according to the rites of the Christian church. *See Hume vol.* i. *p.* 55. *Collyer's Eccl. Hist. vol.* i. *p.* 108.

ster, for the site of the cathedral and the residences o the clergy, gave all the south-west quarter of the city which grant William d'Albini, then also Earl of Arunde and Chichester, and Adeliza his wife, the widow o Henry I.. at a subsequent period confirmed at the high altar.*

Stigand died in the year 1087, and Bishop Ralph (o Radulphus primus) who succeeded to the episcopacy in 1091. (the see having been kept vacant three years by William Rufus), began to build the new church, and as asserted by some, on the site of the ancient abbey o Saint Peter; but before it was quite completed, a fir happening in the city, nearly destroyed it. This occurred in the year 1114, and Henry I. being successfully applied to for pecuniary aid to assist in its restoration, it was rebuilt; when, in 1186, during the episcopacy of Bishop Seffrid the Second, another fire occurred, and greatly injured the palace and cathedral.†

* As Godwin, the father of Harold, had very extensive estates in and near Chichester, the lands thus given most probably were his, or some o his powerful followers who fell at the battle of Hastings, and thus became forfeited, and were bestowed on Earl Roger. The grant comprised about a quarter part of the city.

† Little doubt can be entertained that the destroyed building was principally composed of wood. Throughout Britain and Ireland timber was the chief material employed in large edifices. Even castles were constructed of this material; for in 1228 many wooden castles in Moray were burnt down by one Gilliscop. In the reign of Henry I. Arnulph de Montgomery founded a castle at Pembroke, the ramparts of which were formed of osiers and turf. *(Ger. Gambrenis).* A sort of wattle work, or combination of twigs or prepared wood and earth, or clay, was a common mode of building among the Gael both of Albin and Erin, and was known as the "Scottish fashion." Of this manner of building was a church erected in 652 by Finan, Bishop of Lindisfarne, composed wholly of sawn oak covered with reeds. *(Bede Eccl. Hist.* iii. 25.) In 1172 a stone church in Ireland was considered a novelty, and is so described by St. Barnard. William of Malmshury speaks of a church in his time formed of rods or wicker, and a MS. in the British Museum says, that the religious edifices were all at first formed "ex vergitatis torqnatis." Gothic architecture is supposed to be derived from osier edifices. *See Logan's Gael*, ii. 3.

After this second calamity, Seffrid resolved to engraft upon the remaining walls a new work, adapting to it the stile and architectural ornaments of the age in which he lived. These additions were much more light and symmetrical than of the age immediately preceding. The cathedral then consisted of the nave with single isles, the centre arcade with its low tower and transepts, and of the choir,* The high altar was then placed near to the entrance of the chapel of our lady, now the library over the Duke of Richmond's vault. Several alterations and additions were made during the three succeeding centuries.

From the similarity of the spire of this cathedral to that of Salisbury, a tradition prevailed that both cathedrals were the work of the same architect, and Fuller, in his *Worthies*, says, "The master-workman built Salisbury and his man Chichester." But this is controverted; nor is it believed that the entire edifice could be the work of one artist, but it must have received its entire completion at different periods from 1286 to about the year 1337.

The following is extracted from Mr. Dallaway's account of this cathedral. "Bishop Seffrid's restored church terminated with the present choir. The stalls, which were erected by Bishop Sherburne, are eighteen on either side, of carved oak, in a light stile, but inferior to others in several of the more ancient cathedrals. Upon the friese over each of them is inscribed, in a Gothic text character, the names of the dignities and

* Dallaway, p. 118.

prebends to which they are appropriated; and the whol are inclosed within the area formed by the great centra tower. The choir is extended by three arcades onl beyond the tower, and they are exactly similar to thos in the nave. Cotemporary with the stalls is the wainsc skreen of the altar, which is very lofty and elaboratel wrought.* In 1731 the present marble pavement wa laid down, and the whole uniformly painted and gilt a it had originally been by Bishop Sherburne.† Althoug unequal to many others, if space or splendour be con sidered, the effect of the whole is simple and character istic, and is not deformed by the introduction of incon gruous parts, like the Corinthian skreen at Canterbury After the restoration, in numerous instances, the clerg exhibited more piety than taste, in the repair and em bellishment of their cathedral churches, by adoptin modern shapes in their altar-pieces and stalls. Th presbytery, consisting of two arcades only, the last pier of which have isolated pillars of Purbeck marble, is c the improved architecture which immediately succeede the age of Seffrid. The plan was probably given abou the year 1230 by Bishop Neville, adopted during hi prelacy, and continued, with the addition of our Lady' Chapel, by Bishop St. Leofard. All these importan works were not completed before the close of th thirteenth century. The lower triforia are rendere particularly ornamental by much rich tracery and carv

* It has recently undergone a complete renovation.

† By M.S.S. in the possession of the Dean and Chapter it appears tha in 1662 was expended for ornaments 180*l.*, and for the organ 300*l.*; i 1731 for wainscot in the choir 107*l.*, for paving marble 117*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

ng. and the pillars are of Purbeck marble and clus-ered. There is a general similarity between this and he presbytery added to the Ely cathedral by Bishop Hotham in 1235."

Since Mr. Dallaway wrote this a great alteration and mprovement has been made in this part of the cathedral. The carving of the foliage introduced in the capitals nd arches, and the trefoils placed in the spandrils which nclosed the figure of the "Salvator mundi," in the entre, with the cherubim or winged figures which were hen incumbered and obscured by thick washes of lime, ave been relieved and restored to their original beauty nd delicacy; and the marble pillars repolished. The ltar-piece too has been put back a considerable space nto the presbytery, which has not only given a more mple scope to the choir, but has been the means of re-toring to sight several monuments before hid from ublic view: and the heavy iron-work which inclosed he presbytery has been removed.

The same author goes on thus: "Upon a minute in-pection it may appear that what are now the approach nd anti-room of the library,* was on the site of one of ie numerous oratories within the church, which were ccupied by a chantry. The arched recesses in the all are of a date evidently posterior to the age of the offin-shaped episcopal monuments now placed within iem. At the termination likewise of either aisle of the hoir, is a small chapel, (now private burial places),

* That is the Chapel of Our Lady, now converted into a Library.

one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and the other to Saint Mary Magdalene, both which had a chantry." In the one on the south side of the library, is the monument of Dr. Edward Waddington, Bishop of Chichester, and the other on the north is the cemetry of the family of Sir John Miller, Bart.

" No part of the church (he adds) was so completely desecrated as this beautiful chapel by the soldiers under Sir William Waller,* who despoiled it of its beauties. In the vestry they seized on the vestments and ornaments of the church, together with the consecrated plate, and left not so much as a cushion for the pulpit, nor a chalice for the sacrament. They broke down the organ, and dashing the pipes with their poleaxes, scoffingly said, '*Hark how the organs go.*' They demolished the rails of the altar, and tables of the commandments. They then stole the surplices, and tore the prayer-books, defaced and mangled the faces of the kings and bishops as high as they could reach. One of them picked out the eyes of King Edward VI. saying that all this mischief came from him, when he established the book of Common Prayer. They ordered a public thanksgiving, and the sermon ended, they ran up and down the church with their swords drawn, defacing the ornaments of the dead, hacking and hewing the seats and stalls, and scratching the painted walls. They likewise pillaged the Subdeanry church of the chalice, &c. In 1647 another visit was made by these spoliators to the cathe-

* He entered the city on Innocent's-day 1642.

dral, through the connivance of William Cawley, a citizen, who then represented the place in parliament. Sir Arthur Hazlerigge, the commander on this occasion, demanded the keys of the chapter-house, and having received information from a treacherous servant of the church, of the place where the remainder of the church plate was deposited, he commanded the soldiers to take down the wainscot round about the room, Sir Arthur himself standing by. After the restoration the members of the cathedral were assiduous in procuring pecuniary assistance for the repairs of the church. Contributions flowed in from various quarters from 1677 to 1680. Among others the following was received: from Brian, Bishop of Winton, 200*l.*; Dr. King, Bishop of Chichester, 100*l.*; William, Bishop of Oxford, 100*l.*; Dr. Gunning, then Bishop of Chichester, 100*l.*; Dr. Brideoake, ditto, 100*l.*; the Earl of Northumberland 100*l.*; William Ashburnham, Cofferer to the King, 100*l.*; Hugh May 100*l.*; T. Tryon 100*l.*; &c., and the Dean and Chapter, for the same purpose, sold their plate, which produced, at 5*s.* the ounce, 128*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*"*

TOMBS, MONUMENTS, ETC.

On entering this venerable edifice, as the eye surveys the vaulted roof and lengthened aisles, and glances around on the marble monuments where the last remains of the illustrious dead, await in silence the awful moment

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* Dallaway, p. 130.

that shall call them from their dark abodes, we cannot help indulging emotions of an awful and pleasing, though solemn, nature. We are struck with the recollection that the venerable pile was raised by man for the worship, and in honour of the true, not the unknown, God! Within its capacious walls lie the ashes of polemics, who, in their day and generation, strenuously contended for the strict and exact performance of rites and ceremonies, and with ardour and zeal maintained doctrines, now no longer considered as essential to Christianity, but actually exploded and shunned, and fast disappearing before the light of truth; and whilst we are obliged to lament that so much talent and learning should have been misapplied, and so many heedless persecutions persevered in, *even to the death*, for the maintenance and establishment of tenets no longer upheld; we rejoice that these splendid and magnificent structures remain as redeeming evidences of the honesty of their zeal, and that within these ancient and venerable walls are now taught the pure principles of an enlightened and more charitable creed, on which the increasing wisdom of the age will yet bestow a greater lustre.

We will suppose the visitor to enter the cathedral from the cloisters at the east entrance. Immediately on the right of that entrance, against the wall, is a very elegant sculptured frame of uncertain origin, lately discovered behind some of the pews at the entrance of the choir from the nave of the church, which pews have lately been removed to the great satisfaction of the public, who justly considered them as greatly deteriorat-

ing the beauty of the cathedral. Underneath this frame work, on the floor, is a very ancient tomb, (removed from the presbytery in making the late splendid alterations), representing, in rude carving, a trefoil resembling a human head, and bearing an inscription, almost illegible, in Lombardic characters, thus, "Icy git le cœur de Maudde." (Here lies the heart of Maud).

Going towards the Duke of Richmond's vault and the chapel of Our Lady, over it you see on your right hand, on the floor, two tombs of black marble. These are of very ancient date, being the tombs of Bishops Seffrid and St. Hilary; the former flourished in 1125, consequently the tomb is upwards of seven hundred years old, and the latter in the year 1146.* On the left is a similar tomb of Bishop Ralph, having a mitre and crosier on the top, and the words RADVLPHVS EPISCOP carved at the west end.

Near to Bishop Ralph's monument has lately been placed a small mural monument of alabaster, with a figure kneeling, representing Bishop Bickley in the costume of the bishops of that day, with the following inscription: "Thomas Bickley S. T. P. Magd. Coll. Oxon. alumnus Archdiaconus Stafford Coll. de Merton Custos et hujus Ecclesiæ Episcopus ann. 10 et 3 mens. obiit prid. kalend. Maij. Aldingburniæ anno incarationis 1596, æt. 78."† The bishop's armorial bearings

* The arch over these is of an architecture posterior in date to the tombs.

† Dr. Thomas Bickley, Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, Archdeacon of Stafford, Warden of Merton College, and Bishop of this diocese ten years and three months. He died at Aldingbourne April 30, 1596, aged 78.

are designated on the tomb, *viz.*, a cross quarterly voided, gules and argent, counterchanged, and charged with a lily between four demi roses en soleil, (*Day*). 2. Argent, on a chevron between three gryphon's heads erased sable a bezant, (*Bickley*). Motto, Habenti dabitur T. B. *To those who have shall be given.* And underneath, In vita et in morte Jehova meum. Mortuus vivat. *In life and in death Jehovah is mine. The dead shall live.* This monument was removed from near to the high altar, in consequence of the late extension of the choir to the eastward into the presbytery.

You will now see in the latter place, in an elevated position, approached by steps, three marble monuments and two table tombs. The former are those of Bishops Grove, King, and Carleton, and the latter of Bishops Day and Christopherson.

Bishop Grove. The inscription describes him as formerly of Winchester College, then a fellow of Saint John's College, Cambridge, and lastly Bishop of Chichester. He was born in London; conspicuous in all things for his dignity, but unostentatious; a celebrated defender of the English church and of the clergy, in elegant language, as well of the Latin as of his mother tongue; happily experienced in confuting and conciliating his opponents; a man of great sagacity, of improved judgment, of facetious wit joined to great modesty: of dignified manners but of easy access to all; compassionate and kind to the poor. He died through an unfortunate accident, which sometimes happens to the good as well as the evil, by a fractured leg; such

was the will of God, and he exhibited amidst his pains a great example of patience. He died the 20th of October, 1696, aged 62. That the fame of such a man, of such rare virtue, may be had in perpetual remembrance and be imitated by posterity, William Barcroft, S.T.P. Treasurer and Canon Residentiary of this church, desirous of manifesting his gratitude towards a generous patron, has caused this monument to be erected.*

Henry King, is described in the inscription on his tomb as the son of John King, Bishop of London; born in Devonshire, and descended from the West Saxon Kings; as illustrious for his piety and learning as for the splendour of his birth. Distinguished for his fidelity to the church and the king, for his deep erudition, and for the extraordinary mildness of his speech and manners; so that uniting every good and excellent quality, he became dear to the king and beloved by the people, and was not less celebrated throughout his diocese for his exemplary life than for the eloquence of his preaching. He died the 30th of October, 1679, aged 77. Near to

* P.M.S. Robertus Grove S.T.P. Collegii Winton, prius scholaris deinde D. Johannis in academia Cantabrigiensi socius ecclesiæ Cicestrensis demum Episcopus. Londini natus claruit omnibus in altiori sua dignitate, latendi licet non parum appetens; ecclesiæ clerique Anglicani eximia tum Romani tum vernaculi sermonis elegantia celeberrimus defensor; in redarguendis et conciliandis adversariis feliciter exercitatus. Vir multi acuminis, judicii subacti facetiis simul misti et verecundia; omnibus in altiori sua dignitate facilis et suavis; in pauperes semper misericors et benignus: fato tamen occubuit immaturo, quod bonis æque ac malis accidit sed ita visum est Deo, ut inter cruris fractæ summos cruciatus novum patientiæ propeneret exemplum. Ob. vij. Kal. Octob. 1696, æt. 62. Ut viri talis, tantique virtutis, quas posteri legant et imitentur in diuternam memoriam propagaret, et ut sui etiam aliquod erga patronum beneficentissimum grati animi pignus et monumentum statueret, marmor hoc erigi curavit Gul. Barcroft S.T.P. hujusce Cathedralis ecclesiæ Thesaurar et Canon Residentiarius. Reddituræ animæ depositum.

this lies buried his eldest son, John King, whose widow Anna, daughter of William Russel, of Strensham in the county of Worcester, Knight and Baronet, as well for the perpetual remembrance of her reverend father-in-law, as for that of her dearly-beloved husband, erected this monument. The Right Honourable Ann, Viscountess Palmerston, a near relation of the said bishop, from respect to those her relations, caused the letters on this monument, nearly worn out, to be cut deeper.*

Guy Carlton, descended from the celebrated earl of that name. The inscription on his tomb denotes, that he was born in Cumberland, and was fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, as also proctor of that University. That he was faithful to Charles II. in his exile, and was his domestic chaplain after his restoration; that he was Dean of Carlisle and Prebendary of Durham, then Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of this see. He conquered the violence of the fanatical parties; he repaired the cloisters and restored its privileges. Celebrated for his learning, magnanimity, and piety; noted for his charities towards the destitute, and for hospitality to all:

* H. S. E. Henricus King. Episcopus Cicestrensis, Johannis King olim London. Episcopi filius natu maximus, antiqua eaque regia Saxonum apud Danmonios, in ægro Devoniensi, prosapia oriundus. Natalium splendore illustris pietate et doctrina illustrior; quem ecclesiæ et principi constans fides, excelsa indoles, et altissima eruditio, singularis morum suavitas et facilis consuetudo, doctis bonisque omnibus ita conciliaverant ut Episcopus Regi charus, populo dilectus, non minus, in diocesi vita atque exemplo, quam facundia in concionibus regnaret. Ob. prid. Kal. Octob. 1679 aet. 77. Juxta patrem hic subtus dormit filius natu major Johannes King cujus vidua Anna Gulielmi Russel de Strensham in agro Vigornicnsi Eq. Barenetti filia utruesq. memoriam cum soceri admodum reverendi, tum conjugis dilectissimi, hoc saxo perenniorem, voluit. —— —— Præhonorabilis Anna Vicecomitissima de Palmerstone, prædicti Episcopi consanguinea, literas fere exesas, tanti viri memor, altius incidi et omari curavit.

and an unconquered champion for the English church, and now triumphing as its most excellent ornament. He departed this life the 6th of July, in the year of Salvation 1705, aged 89.*

Bishop Day was consecrated in 1541 and was afterwards deprived by Edward VI. and imprisoned two years, but restored by Queen Mary in 1554, and died in 1556.

Proceeding from these tombs and going down the south aisle, you will perceive on your left hand, a piece of very ancient sculpture, lately discovered behind some of the stalls in the north side of the church, and recently placed in its present position. It represents the figures of Mary and Martha kneeling near the porch of a temple. In the centre is the figure of Jesus, and behind him those of the four evangelists.

Next to this valuable relic of antiquity is the tomb of Bishop Shurborne, and his effigy in alabaster. The figure and tomb were richly adorned, but were much defaced by the soldiers of the parliamentary army. The armorial bearings still remain, and the following, in raised letters, are finely sculptured: *Non intres in judicium cum servo tuo domine, Roberto Shurborne---*

* Guido Carlton, S. T. P., ex antiquissima prosapia agro Cumberland: oriundus Reg. Coll. Oxon. quondam socius et academiæ procurator vigilantissimus; Carolo secundo regi in exilio, et post reditum felicissimus a sacris domesticis, fidelissimus; ecclesiæ cathedralis Dunelm; canonicus et Lugavalli decanus; deinde Bristoliensis episcopus; demum hujus Cicestrens: Episcopus; hic et illic annos bis septem obtinuit cathedram. Utrobique fanaticorum rabiem perdomuit; ædis hujusce claustra diu temerata restituit, et sanixit privilegia; doctrina et magnanima pietate summus; in egenos charitate insignis, in omnes hospitalitate magnificus. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ militantis olim propugnator fortissimus triumphantis jam eximium ornamentum. Demigravit pridie nonarum Julij ann. Salutis 1705, æt. 89.

Enter not into judgment, O Lord, with thy servant Robert Shurborne. This prelate was a munificent patron to the church of Chichester, and founded in it four prebends.* He was ambassador from Henry VII. to the Pope, and brought home with him a great taste for church ornaments. He caused the two large historical paintings in the south transept, which we shall presently describe, to be painted, and during a residence of twenty-two years, he expended in embellishing and repairing different parts of the cathedral, and in the repairs of the palaces at Chichester, Aldingbourne, and Amberley, and other places belonging to the see, no less a sum than £3707. He died the 21st August, 1536, in the ninty-sixth year of his age.†

At a short distance from this tomb is another piece of ancient sculpture, cotemporary with that on the left side of Shurborne's tomb, and found in the same place, on making the late improvements. It represents the raising of Lazarus from the dead. Two figures of Mary and Martha are praying below; two grave-diggers appear to have just opened the grave. Our Saviour stands over the spot, and has just called on the dead man to

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* Bursalis, Exceit, Wyndham, and Bargcham.

† Bishop Shurborne established a fund to be applied on the marriage of young women of the city. He directs tbat the Dean and his (the bishop's) four Prebends shall meet together annually on the eve of the feast of Pentecost, and shall agree together on the names of four poor maidens of the city; *and whatever was left in his yearly and private treasury*, they were faithfully and honestly to divide between those maidens, in the presence of their parents, on the Monday after the day of Pentecost, and inscribe their names in a parchment book. And he directed 40*s.* to be given to another maiden out of the profits arising from any vacant stall of his foundation: and if any of the lay clerks had an unmarried daughter, she was to be preferred; and to her he only enjoined, that on receiving the money she should say in her mother-tongue, "Our Lord have mercy on my Lord Robert's soul and his friends."

come forth. Lazarus is rising from the grave accompanied by angels, and there is a groupe of figures looking on and wondering at the miracle.

The Great Pictures. Proceeding from this spot you come to the south transept, called the Kings and Queens. The great pictures before you are intended to commemorate the two principal events in the history of the cathedral; the foundation of the see at Selsey, by Cædwalla, King of the South Saxons and of Wessex, although his predecessor Ædilwalch, whom he conquered and slew, was undoubtedly entitled to that distinction, as the first promoter of the measure, through the instrumentality of Wilfride. The first picture is twelve feet eight inches wide and eight feet eight inches high, and represents, in figures larger than life, an interview between Wilfride and Cædwalla. The bishop is attended by his clergy of the monastery of Selsey, the king by his courtiers. The former prays the king to give to the servants of God a place of worship. *Da servis Dei, locum habitationis propter Deum.* The king, with the sceptre in his right hand and his left resting on the Holy Scriptures, supported by one of his attendants, replies, *Fiat sicut petitur---Be it as desired.* In the back ground is represented Selsey and its church, the sea and parts of the Isle of Wight, the latter, perhaps, intended to denote that Cædwalla had granted part of that island to the church. The building of florid architecture displayed in the picture, was probably meant for a view of the king's palace. Underneath are the words *Sanctus Wilfridus.* The placing of the monkey here is inexplicable.

The second picture is thirteen feet four inches by eight feet eight inches, and represents Bishop Shurborne, attended by ecclesiastics, petitioning Henry VII. for a confirmation of the charter granted by King Cædwalla, and Henry VIII., by a whimsical anachronism, is introduced into the picture, both crowned, and the son grants what is sought to be obtained of the father! The bishop thus addresses the king: *Sanctissimus Rex*; *Propter Deum confirma ecclesiam tuam Cicestrensem, jam Cathedralem sicut Cædwalla Rex Sussexiæ Ecclesiam Selesien olim Cathedralem confirmavit.---Most holy King! for the love of God confirm thy church of Chichester, now a cathedral, as Cædwalla, King of Sussex, confirmed the church of Selsey, formerly a cathedral.* To this Henry VIII. replies, *Pro amore Jesu Christi, quod petis concedo.---For the love of Jesus Christ, what thou askest I grant.* On the left of the king is his secretary, holding the petition presented by the bishop, having *Ora.*, the first syllable of the word *Oratio* (a petition), on it. Underneath is the bishop's favourite motto, *Operibus credite---Confide in my works.*

In the same transept are portraits of all the Kings of England, from William the Conqueror to George III., over which are these words; *Confiteantur tibi omnes reges. Recta est via quæ ducit ad vitam.---Let all the kings of the earth confess to thee; straight is the way which leads to life.*

On the opposite side are portraits of the Bishops of Selsey and Chichester, from Wilfride to the reformation, with their names, and underneath the portrait of

Wilfride is an account of his pretended miracles, as before alluded to.

St. Richard's Tomb. The same transept contains the tomb of St. Richard. It is placed near an altar formerly dedicated to Edward the Confessor. He was a monk of the Dominican order, and succeeded to the see in the year 1245, and was canonized in February, 1262. His death was kept by the Roman Catholics on the 3d of April, on which day, until the period of the reformation, pilgrimages were made to his shrine. An account of his miracles is given underneath his portrait amongst the bishops. The following is a translation of it: *Saint Richard was very useful and beneficial to the church of Chichester and its bishopriek. His miracles were many. In his life time he studied to fill the poor with the word of God, and gave much alms. On one occasion a great multitude of people, at a place called Ferring, and from all sides, flocked to see him, so that master Simon, of Ferring, who was a guest, seeing so great a multitude, said the bread in the house would not be sufficient for every one to take a little. To which the bishop answered, Let all come and the Lord will give. And when they were all satisfied, the same master Simon, after their departure, in counting the loaves, said, he had as many as before their refreshment. And God vouchsafed to honour him with the same miracle in his own manor of Caekham.*

The monks who fabricated this clumsy story, and that of the miraculous draught of fishes at Selsey by Wilfride, never dreamt that the imposture would be

revealed by the translation of the scriptures into the mother tongue, where the same kind of miracles are recorded as performed by our Saviour. The miracles were, however, implicitly accredited at the court of Rome, whither his successor, Philip de Berghstede, journeyed to procure Richard's canonization, which was celebrated with great splendour in the presence of Edward I. and his court, and many prelates, all believing, or pretending to believe, that the miracles were actually performed, and depositing amongst sacred reliques, pieces of his garments; and so severe were his habits, that, Matthew of Westminster informs us, when he died his shirt was discovered to be made of horsehair, and his body was begirt with iron.*

The shrine, or sacellum of this tomb is of Caen stone, consisting of three arches, formed of quartre foils with richly crocketted mouldings. The roof is of tabernacle work, having rosettes of curious carving, but of most capricious design. In one of them is a portrait, probably of the saint himself, of a mild aspect, with a wreath surrounding it, and another of four heads, apparently of tigers, so placed that the chins and tongues of all meet in one common centre, which were probably part of his armorial bearings.

The shrine was once adorned with costly jewels, and decorated, according to the practice of the Roman church, with colours and gilding, to attract the admiration of the pilgrims resorting thither; and the rich

* White, in his pleasing *History of Selborne*, says that a Pecten, or comb of this Saint Richard was deposited amongst the precious reliques in Selborne Monastery.

devotees in the city and neighbourhood enriched it with numerous and valuable bequests. These excited the cupidity of Henry VIII. who despoiled it of all its ornaments, and issued a mandate for the removal of the bones of the saint, and the total destruction of the shrine; but so great was the veneration in which these sacred remains were held, that the commissioners declined to obey the mandate, and contented themselves with covering it with a thick wash of lime. The whole has lately undergone a complete renovation.

Tomb of Bishop Langton. In the same transept, under the great window, is the tomb of *John de Langton.* He began his episcopacy in 1305, and sat thirty-two years. He was at the sole charge of erecting the very handsome window over his monument. It cost three hundred and forty pounds, a very large sum in those days. There is reason to suppose that the lights or divisions were originally filled with stained glass of portraits, or historical notices, before the spoliations by Cromwell's soldiers. The tomb was also richly ornamented, and received many valuable offerings; and obits were celebrated at it. It now displays a very different aspect, from what it bore for several ages, before the hand of the spoiler came and disrobed it of its valuable beauties.

The Stone Coffin, near Bishop Langton's tomb, was lately placed there, having been taken up from the south side of the cathedral in the Paradise, and is supposed to be that of Bishop Godfrey, who died in the year 1088. Near to this coffin a curious leaden cross (now in the

library) was lately discovered, of which an account will be given under the head " Chapel of our Lady," or the library.

The robing room for the prebendaries and vicars has been lately made out of the sacristy, or vicar's vestry in this transept, and a spiral stone stair case which led to the consistory above has been stopped up. The architecture of this room is deserving of notice. In this room is a curious old chest with five locks, brought from Selsey on the removal of the cathedral, and of Saxon origin.

Near the entrance to this vestry is a stone to the memory of a soldier who died 1643, and who was one of the army engaged in the expedition, under Waller, against Arundel and Chichester.

Court and Prison for Heretics. Before quitting this part of the church, the visitor will be desirous of visiting a room over the sacristy, or vicar's vestry, to which access is had by another stone stair case, proceeding towards the nave. It was built in the reign of Henry IV. and was fitted up for the trial of heretics, particularly of the Lollards, then a prevailing sect.* Behind the seats of the official and his assistants, is a sliding pannel in the wainscot, concealing a room in which the prisoners were confined, and whence they were brought into court.

In this place also was formerly held the Consistorial

* Lollards were so called from one Daruel Lolium. They maintained that pilgrimages to the shrines of saints were not meritorious, and they refused to adore the image of a crucifix, or of a saint; and contended that sins should not be confessed to a priest, but to God only.

Court, from which issued decrees, anathemas, and excommunications against persons accused of contumacy and of spiritual offences; a court now happily falling into disuetude.

South Aisle. In this aisle, upon a mural brass fixed in the wall, are the figures of a husband and wife kneeling. He is habited as an alderman, and has the effigies of six sons behind him, and she eight daughters. Underneath is the following inscription:

> Here vnder lyethe the bodies of Mr. Wm. Bradbridge who was thrice Maior of this Cittie and Alice his Wife who had vj sonnes & viij daughters which Willm. deceased 1546 and this stone was finished at ye charges of ye Worsll. Mrs. Alice Barnham Widow one of the dautrs. of ye said Wm, Broadbridge & Wife of ye Worsll. Mr. Francis Barnham deceased Shrive and Ald'ma. of Londo. in 1570. Fynished in Jvly 1592. A. L. B.

In the same aisle, besides other monuments, are those to Ernest Augustus Udney, 1808, on which is a child sleeping, *by Westmacott*, and to Jane Smith, 1781, whereon is sculptured a figure representing a conjugal genius reclining over an extinguished torch, *by Flaxman*.

Additional South Aisle of the Nave. Proceeding into this aisle you perceive a beautiful and delicately carved monument of white marble, to the memory of Agnes Sarah Harriet, daughter of Henry Cromwell, late Vice-admiral, who before his death bore the name and arms of Frankland. He was descended from the Protector. This beloved daughter of his house, whose angelic countenance and finely-proportioned form still live in the recollection of many, departed this life the 30th of November, 1797, in the eighteenth year of her

age, of a consumption, deeply deplored by her bereaved and inconsolable parents. The sculpture is from the chaste and classical chisel of Flaxman. A bas-relief of an exquisitely beautiful figure appears rising from the grave at the day of resurrection, whilst angels beckon and seem to whisper, "Come! thou blessed!"

Near to this are marble monuments to the memory of her father, Henry Frankland, Esq., and of her mother: of George Harris, Esq., citizen and alderman: of Sarah, relict of Ernest Udney, Esq., a female figure well sculptured, recumbent on a pillow, her head supported by her left arm; she died April 13, 1811, aged 69: of Edward Madden of the Rifle Brigade, died March 22, 1819, aged 23 years: of the Rev. Charles Pilkington, Canon-residentiary, who departed this life November 21, 1828, in the fifty-second year of his age. The subject chosen for the display of the sculptor's skill in this monument is rather unusual: in it are depicted the bread and cup used in administering the sacrament. The drapery around the table is very skilfully executed. Near to this is a very neat marble monument to the memory of W. Ellis Nembhard, Esq., many years Adjutant-general of Militia, and member of the House of Assembly in Jamaica, who died December 13, 1829, aged fifty-nine years. He had lived at Bognor a short time, and died there, leaving a widow to lament his loss.

The Nave. We have already passed our humble meed of praise for the improvements lately made in this part of the church. Standing at the bottom of the nave

looking towards the choir, the harmony that reigns throughout is of a very pleasing character. The nave is formed by eight arcades upon piers, flanked by half-columns, with half-spheroid capitals and a cable moulding, under an upper and lower triforium, or open gallery. Of the lower tier the heads are walled up, with a patched surface, as at Rochester, and they consist of two circular arches resting upon a single pillar. Bishop Shurborne injudiciously introduced a low wall with an embattled moulding within two feet of the capitals with the evident intention of concealing the rafters of the aisles, which has destroyed all proportion. The upper triforium, or ambulatory, was by Bishop Seffrid, as an addition to the original construction by Bishop Ralph. The flourished capitals to the small columns, are made to resemble the palm-tree, and were introduced into England after the second crusade, because emblematical of Palestine.*

Between the nave and the choir was the oratory of Bishop Arundel, *ad ostium chori*, built before 1477, which served as a dividing skreen, and supports the organ. It consists of three arches, those on either side having twice the width of that in the centre. The roof is beautifully fretted, and the whole surmounted by numerous small arches, in which gilded statues of saints composed of wood or metal, were originally placed.†

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* From Dallaway.

† At an Episcopal Visitation in 1480, the following injunction was made: "Vicarius-choralis, qui ad stallum aliquid, ultimo receptus est, singulis noctibus antiphonem *B. Mariæ V.* coram imagine ejusdem juxta *ostium chori*, temporibus consuetis cantaret per totum annum integrum."

Here was an image of the Virgin Mary:* and under the seventh arcade on the north side, was a shrine with a fresco painting within an arched frame of stone, and upon the spandrils two escutcheons bearing the arms of Shurborne and Wykeham. Here was likewise the lavatory, formerly hid by the pews, and now placed at the entrance into the church. Against the wall, near to the new entrance to the organ loft, the following words, in Gothic characters, appear:

Sanct^{s} Augus
Doctor ecclie

Bishop Arundel's tomb is now removed underneath the tower.

The additional aisles of the nave were erected in consequence of the increase in the number of chantries, and the necessity of separate oratories for services performed in them. These were erected about the reign of Edward III., and a communication between the aisles was formed by arches and piers, which are incrusted with small reeded pillars, very thickly placed.†

Tomb of the Earl of Arundel. Opposite to Collins's monument is an ancient tomb on which are the effigies of a man in armour with a lady at his feet, and commonly supposed to be the tomb of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel.‡ The head of the figure reposes on a coronet, and on his breast is a lion rampant, the armorial bearing of that house. The figure of the lady was originally placed by the side of that of her husband.

* From Dallaway. † Ibid.
‡ Certainly not of Roger Montgomeri, Earl of Arundel, for he was buried at Wymundham (Windham) Abbey, which he founded.

Both the figures are of the age of Edward III. Mr. Dallaway conjectures that these figures might have been brought from the chapel of Lewes Abbey at the suppression under Henry VIII., and placed as they are here for want of room; a cenotaph of the earls having been erected in that abbey. There is also here a canopied monument of Caen stone, richly sculptured, with a small female effigy, and round the table small figures of *pleureurs* (weepers), which was intended for one of that family.*

Collins's Monument. This celebrated monument is the work of Flaxman. The expense of it was raised by voluntary subscription, chiefly through the exertions of the late Mr. Hayley. The following epitaph is the joint production of that poet, and of Mr. Sargent, the author of *The Mine.*

Ye who the merits of the dead revere,
Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear,
Regard this tomb; where Collins' hapless name
Solicits kindness with a double claim.
Tho' nature gave him, and tho' science taught,
The fire of fancy, and the reach of thought,
Severely doom'd to penury's extreme,
He passed in maddening pain, life's feverish dream;
While rays of genius only served to shew
The thick'ning horror, and exalt his woe.
Ye walls that echoed to his frantic moan!
Guard the due record of this grateful stone.
Strangers to him, enamour'd of his lays,
This fond memorial to his talents raise;
For this, the ashes of a bard require,
Who touch'd the tenderest notes of pity's lyre;
Who join'd pure faith to strong poetic powers,
Who, in reviving reason's lucid hours,
Sought on one book his troubled mind to rest,
And rightly deem'd the book of God the best.

Collins is represented in a sitting posture, reposing his head on his left hand, and reading attentively that "best

* Dallaway, p. 134.

book" mentioned in the epitaph: two recumbent figures said to represent Love and Pity, entwined in the arms of each other, are placed on the pediment of the tablet.

Over the tomb of the Earl of Arundel is a marble monument erected to the memory of Margaret, wife of Thomas Ball, Archdeacon and Dean of this Cathedral. The figure of the deceased is exquisitely beautiful, and in the sculptor's best style. The angel pointing to the skies, whither the departed beauty is hastening, is happily conceived and executed. Another masterly effort of the classical Flaxman, adorns this part of the church; the monument to the memory of an unfortunate youth of the name of Quantock, who was drowned whilst amusing himself at skaiting. The father and mother of of the deceased are kneeling in an attitude of overwhelming grief, deploring the untimely fate of this their beloved son; and they who remember the countenance of the father, can recognize a likeness between the marble portrait and that of the original.

At the east end of this aisle is a range of small arches and pilasters, where was the altar of Saint John the Baptist.

Mr. Guy's Vault. In the nave, near the western entrance, over a door way leading to a vault is this inscription:

Hoc Sepulchrum sibi suisque fieri curavit,
Gul. Guy, 1800.*

Mr. Guy was an eminent surgeon, living at the house situate on the west side of the west entrance or gateway

* This burial place was made by William Guy, for himself and family in 1800.

leading to the cathedral church yard. At the entrance into the vault is a fine sculptured figure in stone, representing *Time*, which in fact was once the statue of Neptune, adorned with a trident, and placed over the public Conduit in the South Street, near the Cross, and gave a certain classical appearance to that part of the town; but the conduit being taken down, the statue was purchased by Mr. Guy and converted to its present use.

THE CHOIR.

This beautiful part of the cathedral has lately undergone a complete renovation and repair. It has also been extended by the removal of the altar skreen into a part of the presbytery, and more ample room for pews has been afforded by that measure, and by stopping up the two side entrances from the north and south transepts. If any fault can be found, we might perhaps object to the rather too costly display of gilding in some parts of this attractive portion of the cathedral; but the effect of the whole, comprising the elegant stalls, the lofty and magnificent organ, the bishop's throne, the gallery, and pews, is of a pleasing nature, and like the heavenly music that issues from the deep-toned instrument before us, produces a spirit of harmony in the mind.

The stalls were the work of Bishop Shurborne. The organ was put up in 1667, and cost 300*l.* In the same year ornaments were added to the amount of 180*l.* In 1731 the sum of 107*l.* was expended for wainscot in the choir, and for the marble pavement 117*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.**

* See Dean and Chapter's MSS. cited by Mr. Dallaway

The turn-up seats of the stalls are of a ludicrous description. They are supposed to be the work of the monks, and intended to be vehicles of satire between the regular clergy and the mendicant and preaching friars, who are represented as hogs, monkeys, &c. in sacerdotal habits.

Musicians were formerly placed in a gallery at the top of the altar skreen, when high mass was celebrated.

THE CHAPEL OF OUR LADY.

This now forms the library of the church. It was built by Bishop Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo in the year 1290, and forms the eastern end of the fabric. It is said to have been richly embellished, not only with the tomb of its founder, but with shrines and altars. It now contains a library of scarce and valuable works, relating to divinity, the canon laws, English chronicles, books of reference to Greek and Roman antiquities, fine early editions of the classics, medallic history, and biography, and other departments of literature. There is also a beautiful manuscript by one of the monks, and it contains certain antiques and reliques found in effecting the late improvements and alterations; amongst them are, part of a bishop's crosier who was buried about the year 1300, and taken from his coffin July 21, 1829: an elegant piece of carved brass, found in pulling down an arch in the triforium, representing a pair of hands clasping a heart, with the letters ꝺ ꝺ c; part of an ornamented altar-piece found between two columns in the sanctum sanctorum: a silver groat of Edward III., found in

1830 in digging near the bell-tower, and other curiosities. We also saw a curious lead cross, which was found in the month of October, 1830, in digging a drain round the south side of the cathedral, in the paradise, with the following inscription on it:

Absolvimus te Godfride Epe. vice Sci. Petri principis Aptor. Dus. dedit ligandi atque solvendi potestatem ut quatu.. tua expetit accusatio et ad nos pertineat remiscio. Sit tibi deus redemptor ombs. salus omn. peccatorum tuorum prius indubitor Amen. vii Kal. Octobris in festivitate Sci. Firmini epi. et Mr. obiit Godefridus eps. Cicestrensis ipso die v Lunæ fuit.....* "Sepultus," perhaps omitted.

This leaden cross was found near the stone coffin of Bishop Godfrey, now removed to the south transept. This bishop was consecrated in the year 1087 or 1088, in the time of William Rufus, and died in the ensuing year. He is called also William, and Galfride as well as Godfrey. The annals are silent concerning him, and what crime he was charged with to require the absolution of the pope, does not appear.

Other antiques are in the library, of which, and of the discoveries made in the late improvements and alterations, an account, with many valuable engravings, has been given to the public by Mr. King, of Chichester, whose delineations are remarkable for their fidelity and exactness.

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* We, representing Saint Peter, the prince of the apostles, to whom God gave the power of binding and loosing, absolve thee, Bishop Godfrey, so far as your accusation requires, and the right of remission of sins to us belongs. May God the redeemer be your salvation, and the merciful forgiver of all your sins, Amen. On the Kalends (that is, the 26th) of October, on the feast-day of Saint Firmin, Bishop and Martyr, died Godfrey, Bishop of Chichester, and on the very day, the fifth of the moon even, was buried.

We may here observe, that it seems to be the opinion of the author of the *Chichester Guide* published in 1810 that the old church, before the fire of 1186, terminated at the entrance of the Lady's Chapel, and that the high altar stood at this spot. The situation of the tombs of Bishops Ralph and Seffrid, the builders of the church confirms the conjecture, it having been the custom to bury the builders of churches somewhere near the altar and these have never been removed from their original spot. He also concludes, from the circumstance of Bishop Ralph's tomb not having been injured by the fire, that the church was not built of wood, as generally supposed.

DUKE OF RICHMOND'S VAULT.

This cemetery is underneath our Lady's Chapel. In it repose the ashes of the first duke and his several successors, with other branches of the family. On a marble tablet at the end of the vault is this inscription:

SIBI ET SUIS POSTERISQUE EORUM HOC HYPOGEUM VIVUS FIERI CURAVIT CAROLUS RICHMONDIÆ LIVINIÆ ET ALBINIACI DUX ANNO ERÆ CHRISTIANÆ MDCCL. HAEC EST DOMUS ULTIMA.*

The concluding words gave rise to the following neat epigram by Dr. Clarke:

Did he who thus inscribed this wall,
Not read, or not believe Saint Paul?
Who says there is—where'er it stands,
Another house, not built with hands.
Or may we gather from these words,
That house is not a house—for Lords?

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* Charles Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny, caused this vault to be made for himself and family, in the year 1750 of the Christian æra *This is the last house.*

DIMENSIONS OF THE CATHEDRAL ACCORDING TO MR. DALLAWAY.

NAVE—From the west entrance to the entrance of the choir 151 feet long and 26 feet wide. Original aisles 12 feet, additional aisles 14 feet. Total internal width 97 feet. Vaulting of the nave 61 feet 6 inches.

TRANSEPT—129 feet long and 34 feet wide.

CHOIR—From the west entrance to the altar skreen 100 feet long* and 26 feet wide. Aisles 12 feet wide. Total internal width 60 feet. Vaulting of the choir 59 feet 2 inches; under the great tower 67 feet.

PRESBYTERY—From the altar skreen to the east window 40 feet,† and from thence to the entrance of the library 39 feet.

LIBRARY, or Chapel of Our Lady—47 feet long and 21 feet wide.

CLOISTERS—West side 84 feet long by 14 feet 6 inches wide. South 198 feet long by 10 feet 4 inches wide. East side 122 feet 4 inches long by 10 feet 3 inches wide.

Total external length of the church from east to west 407 feet.

SPIRE—271 feet.

We thus conclude our description of the cathedral, under a sure consciousness that we have not done justice to the subject; and that there are several things worthy of observation within the walls of this venerable structure, not taken notice of, or not amply described; more particularly since the late repairs and improvements. Of the latter, and of certain discoveries in consequence, the following account was lately published:

"By the removal of some large masses of stone in the cathedral, there appeared two stone coffins, the lids of which having an episcopal staff carved on them, denoted a deposit that eventually proved very interesting. Each of these coffins was of one entire stone. The one first opened presented the appearance of a body, which at the time of its interment, was splendidly decorated in episcopal vestments, with a pastoral staff placed diagonally across it over the right leg, with the crook across

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* Lengthened in 1830 about six feet, by removing the altar skreen into the presbytery.

† Diminished by taking the above six feet into the choir.

the left shoulder. On the left breast was placed a handsome shaped chalice and paten of pewter. Under the right hand, which crossed the centre of the body, was found a gold ring, with a black stone of the size and shape of a barley corn. The exploration of the second coffin completely eclipsed the importance of the first, owing to the superior magnificence of the deposit, and the once beautiful and splendid dress in which the body was enveloped. There was no appearance of a mitre or dress on the head, but the remains of a cowl were evident, which had been placed round the neck. The inner dress, or shroud, was wound round the body many times, over which were the episcopal vestments, fringed across the knees and sides of the legs. Under this fringed garment appeared a skirt, reaching to the leather shoes, the heels of which were raised by means of wood inclosed in the leather. The right arm crossed the body on the hip, in order to hold the pastoral staff placed diagonally across the body, the ferule of which rested at the bottom corner of the coffin, outside the right foot, continuing over the body and terminating across the left shoulder, with a handsome gothic crook of hard black and highly-polished bone attached to the staff by a gold socket, highly ornamented with a bird and foliage. The beauty of the chalice and paten found upon the left breast astonished the beholders, arising from their perfect state, their elegance of shape, and the neatness of the workmanship. The paten, which was six inches in diameter, had an inverted border within an inch of the outside, in the centre of which was engraven a hand

giving the benediction between a star and a crescent. Of these remains, before they were touched, a drawing was made by Mr. King in the position they lay; after which search was made for the episcopal ring, which was found under the right hand. It was a highly-polished transparent agate, in some places of a deep reddish colour, beautifully set in gold, and as strong as when first mounted. This handsome piece of workmanship consisted of a matrix serving for the episcopal seal, engraved with a device resembling a peacock's head and neck tufted on the top and wattled, and thrown over the head and shoulders of a grotesque figure, who held a baton in the right hand and a shield in the other. The feet were turned up on each side, and terminated with the head of a dog or fox instead of shoes. The length of each coffin was seven feet; of the pastoral staff five feet eight inches; and the last mentioned skeleton was five feet three inches, and the other five feet nine inches."

THE CLOISTERS.

These were intended as ambulatories for the many priests, formerly belonging to the cathedral, for exercise, or perhaps in which to give lectures. In 1259 Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, ordained a Divinity Lecture for the prebendary of Wittering, who was sworn *Se lecturum in claustro Cicestrensis temporibus opportunis---To give lectures in the cloisters at opportune times.* There were, as we have before observed, in the cathedral, various chantries or oratories, and private

chapels, in which masses were said for the souls of the deceased, by priests assigned for that purpose, who had certain revenues attached to their office by the mistaken piety of the founders; and these cloisters, which were not then, as now, with open lights, but were glazed, were convenient and pleasant promenades for the numerous clergy officiating in the cathedral.

The cloisters were unroofed and defaced by the soldiers in 1643, but were repaired by Bishop Carlton. The rafters are of Irish oak, where spiders never resort. Beneath the pavement are vaults for the interment of the dead. The visitor will no doubt pause over that of the celebrated Chillingworth, who died at the Bishop's Palace adjoining, in consequence of the hardships he had undergone at the siege of Arundel Castle by the parliamentarians, in which he was one of the stoutest defenders, but on its surrender became their prisoner, and was lodged at the palace. He was well acquainted with the Roman arts of defence, and sought to put some of them into practice in the defence of this castle, but it soon yielded to the canon of the Protector's army.*

The inscription on the monument of this celebrated man, describes him as an invincible champion of the English against the Romish church; that he was born and educated at Oxford, and was fellow of Trinity there, and also chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral. His most

* In the estimation of Tillotson, Chillingworth was "the glory of his age and nation." And Locke has said, "I proposed the constant reading of Chillingworth, who, by his example, will both teach perspicuity, and the way of right reasoning better than any man I know." Harrington, the celebrated author of *Oceana*, was his pupil

celebrated work was, *The safe way to Salvation; or the Religion of the Protestants;* of which many editions were published. Clarendon says he was persecuted by the clergy that attended the army, with all the inhumanity imaginable, so that by their barbarous usage he died in a few days. At his interment a most disgraceful scene took place. A Dr. Cheynell, one of those hypocritical priests that joined the fanatics of the day, pretended to have a mighty regard for the soul and body of Chillingworth: and in a work published by him, after the death of the latter, he says, "I took all the care of his body I could, when he was sick, and will (as far as he was innocent) take care of his fame and reputation now he is dead. *My heart was moved with compassion towards him.* I gave him many visits, but seldom found him in fit case to discourse. (Most probably the high-minded champion repelled with scorn the interference of this meddling priest). I will be bold to say, (he adds), that I have been more sorrowful for Mr. Chillingworth, and mereiful to him, than his friends at Oxford. *His sickness and his obstinacy cost me many a prayer, and many a tear!*"

And now let us see in what way this puritanical Doctor evinced his care of the fame and reputation of the departed scholar. Appearing at the grave with the book entitled *A safe way to Salvation*, in his hand, and holding it up over the last remains of the author, he expatiated, in the presence of the assembled multitude, on the dangerous doctrines it contained, and exclaimed, "Get thee gone, thou cursed brok, which has seduced

so many precious souls! get thee gone, thou corrupt, rotten book! Earth to earth, and dust to dust! Get thee gone to the place of rottenness, that thou mayst rot with thy author, and see corruption." So saying he flung the book into the grave: and this account is given by himself! A grosser instance of cool malignity and heartless malice, under the mask of *Justice*, is not to be found on record.

He proceeds thus: "So much for the burial of his errors. Touching the burial of his corpse, I need say no more than this. It will be most proper for men of his persuasion to commit the body of their deceased friend, brother, master, to the dust; and it will be more proper for me to harken to that counsel of my Saviour, *Let the dead bury their dead, but go thou and preach the kingdom of God.* And so I went from the grave and preached on that text to the congregation."*

LIST OF PERSONS NOW ATTACHED TO THE CATHEDRAL.

The Bishop. His Chancellor, or Vicar-General.
The Dean. The Dean and Chapter.
Thirty Prebendaries, four of whom are called to residence, and are called Canons Residentiary.
The Precentor. The Chancellor of the Cathedral.
The Treasurer—the two Archdeacons—the four Vicars Choral, or Minor Canons—the Organist.
Four Lay Clerks, or Singing men—six Choristers—two Virgers, or Bedesmen—and two Sextons.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

The principal entrance into this ancient and venerable edifice, of which we are now to treat, is through very spacious doors at the end of Canon-lane. The private

* Dallaway, p. 172.

entrance is from the cloisters and the church yard near the palace chapel.

From the discovery of a Roman pavement and coins, in repairing the buildings, it appears to have been erected upon the scite of a Roman villa. It is now a spacious and commodious modern building, having two wings connected by an open corridor, and containing apartments well suited to the residence of the head of the Cathedral church. This is now the only episcopal residence in the diocese, though formerly, as we have elsewhere observed, the bishops of this see had several other palaces, *viz.*, at Cakeham, in the parish of Westwittering, in Aldingbourne, and Leythorne, as well as the Castle of Amberley.* The bishops anciently lived in a style of baronial magnificence; and whenever they travelled, had a vast retinue.†

It has been supposed that the scite of part of this residence was that of the ancient monastery, or of that of the adjoining nunnery of Saint Peter. The kitchen is of the ancient conventual form. The hall was anciently applied not only to the purposes of hospitality, but likewise for a judicial trial; and there is an instance in the Bishop's Register of 1400, where one William Lewis, Prior of Sele, was summoned before the Bishop, in his palace-hall,‡ to answer to a charge made against him. Bishop Shurborne expended with his usual munificence,

* The town residence of the bishop was on the scite of Lincoln's Inn.

† Bishopricks were erected into Baronies by William the Conqueror, at his coming into England; and, as a special mark of honour, three kings, *viz.*, of England, Scotland, and Wales, in the year 1200, carried on their shoulders Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, to the grave.

‡ In aula sua infra palatium Cicestrensis.

considerable sums in ornamenting and repairing this palace. He divided the old hall into a lower and upper apartment. The refectory, or dining room, is magnificent. The ceiling is painted in compartments with gothic scrolls, and with the coat armour of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, cotemporary with the bishop. In each compartment their initials are ciphers placed in a conspicuous form, and described in gothic character. Amongst the armorial bearings, are those of the great families of the Earl of Arundel, of La War, and Cantelupe. The escutcheon of Bishop Shurborne is enseigned with a red hat, which was sometimes assumed by prelates under the degree of a cardinal, and is designated by strings tyed with ten meshes or knots. The cyphers at the angles of the compartments are of 𝔔 𝔎, Henry VIII. and Queen Caroline; 𝔚 𝔄, William Earl of Arundel; 𝔗 𝔏, Thomas Lord La War; 𝔔 𝔒, Sir Henry Owen; 𝔎 𝔖, the Bishop. In the south window is an escutcheon, in stained glass, enseigned with a mitre, with a cognizance of the late Bishop Buckner, who, on his succeeding to the see, found the palace much dilapidated, and laid out a large sum in the ornamenting and repairing it. His alterations and improvements are recorded on a stone tablet placed against the wall of the corridor.

The garden, comprising part of the ancient ramparts of the city, now a terrace, contains about eight acres, and the whole, as we have before seen, was given by Roger de Montgomery, and afterwards confirmed by William d'Albini and Queen Adeliza, his wife, at the high altar of the cathedral.

A very handsome Gothic Chapel is attached to the palace. It is of the age of Henry III., and sufficiently large for the celebration of ordinations. The door-case has a Norman moulding, and is circular. Marriages have sometimes been performed in this chapel, of which a register is extant.

The palace and the manor of the Broil, were sold during Cromwell's usurpation, to Colonel John Downes, for 1209*l.* 6*s.*, who also purchased Canon-gate manor, belonging to the dean and chapter.*

THE DEANRY,

Was built in 1725, by the celebrated Dr. Sherlock, afterwards Bishop of London, at a great expense. The ancient deanry house stood upon part of the city wall, at the back of the present deanry garden.

HOUSES OF THE CANONS RESIDENTIARY, ETC.

There are only two of these remaining. In one of them, occupied by the senior residentiary, is an archway of the earliest Norman style, and supposed to have been part of the ancient monastery of Saint Peter, probably brought here after the destruction of Saint Peter juxta Gildenhall; and there is also a window with the arms of Weston, which were borne on a banner by William Weston, Prior of Saint John of Jerusalem in England, in 1541. Mr. Dallaway thinks this house to be of higher antiquity than the cathedral itself. The

* From Dallaway.

other houses of the canons residentiary, together with that of the chancellor, were demolished by the parliamentary army in 1642-3.

THE TREASURER'S HOUSE

Is on the left of the avenue leading to the private entrance to the palace.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

The Bishop of Chichester has two spiritual courts and two registries, for proving wills and granting marriage licences, and letters of administration of intestates' effects, *viz.*, one at Chichester and one at Lewes.

The Archbishop has a court and a registry at Chichester, for the peculiar parishes within the diocese.

The Dean of Chichester has a peculiar jurisdiction of his own within the several parishes of St. Peter the Great, St. Andrew, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, St. Olave, St. Peter the Less, St. Pancras, and those of New Fishbourne and Rumboldswyke; and has also his court of peculiars for the trial of spiritual offences, and the grant of marriage licences, probates of wills, and letters of administration within those parishes. But such his jurisdiction is inhibited and suspended for a certain space of time, during the triennial visitation of the bishop. The dean has also the sole patronage of the vicarage of Aldingbourne.

VICARS CHORAL.

This ecclesiastical body appears to have originated from their being originally employed to perform the duties attached to the prebendaries of the cathedral, who being called to residence on their parochial benefices, or desirous of residing thereon, procured a dispensation from the bishop to excuse them from fulfilling their duties in the cathedral, on their employing some priest instead. This gave rise to the appellation *vicarius, canonicus minor*, or *parvus canonicus*, who was generally selected from amongst the number of priests attached to the cathedral, for the service of the various chantries established therein. At length, both in this and other cathedrals, it was deemed proper to incorporate the "vicars" into a body; and, as early as the eighteenth Richard II. (1395), as before noticed, the ancient guild-hall of the city having been, the year preceding, surrendered to the crown, the same was granted to the bishop in mortmain, for the habitation of the vicars, and a refectory and dormitory, a college gate-way, cloisters and other conventual buildings were erected. Parts of these buildings are still remaining, as described in a former part of this work*. The charter of incorporation of the present vicars bears date the fifth of Edward IV. (1464). The body formerly consisted of twelve vicars, but there are now only five. It was the duty of the prebendaries and of their vicars, to sing at the high altar; the deacons read the prayers, and the subdeacons carried the crucifix in procession. This body is very well en-

* See page 23

dowed. Their common seal is very handsome, and exhibits the figure of a bishop standing under a gothic gate-way, in his right hand his pastoral staff. By a statute of Bishop Shurborne, it is ordained, that his prebendary of *Bursalis* shall be incorporated with the vicars, and be a partaker of their emoluments.

The four lay clerks, or singing men, were also founded by the same bishop.

CHAPTER III.

The Minor Churches, and Dissenting Places of Worship.

Of the parish churches there are seven, two of which, *viz.*, St. Peter the Great, otherwise Subdeanry, and St. Pancras, are partly within the walls of the city, and partly without; and one, that of St. Bartholomew, which was destroyed by the parliamentary army at the siege of Chichester, and has been recently rebuilt, is situate without the walls.*

ST. PETER THE GREAT, OR SUBDEANRY.

This church, as before observed, forms the north transept of the cathedral, and is supposed to have been built on, or near, the scite of the ancient monastery of Saint Peter. Until lately the access to this church was

* There were formerly two other churches, the one St. Mary in Foro, (or St. Mary in the Market), the scite of which is now occupied by three houses in the East Street, the easternmost belonging to Mr. Weller; and the other church was St. Mary sub Castro, (under the Castle), near the Priory, which was destroyed many years ago.

from the interior of the cathedral; but a new avenue has been made from the church-yard, near the West Street. It is a vicarage, and the vicar is called *The Subdean.*

That part of the parish that is within the walls of the city, comprises the Close, the West Street, and parts of the North, East, and South Streets.

The Subdean is entitled to receive four shillings and four pence from every house in the parish of the annual rent of twenty shillings and upwards.* The benefice is also endowed with (amongst other property) twenty pounds per annum from the Dean and Chapter, or their Lessees, out of the impropriation of the tithes of Rumboldswyke and Fishbourne; and with lands in Southmundham, purchased in 1723 from Queen Ann's Bounty. There is also an excellent residence attached to it, which was some years since rebuilt by the Rev. Bartholomew Middleton, the late Subdean.

No monuments of any note are to be found in this church.

The first entry in the parish register is 1558, in which are copied terriers of the year 1635 and 1713. The Parliamentary Survey of 1649, in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, states the particulars of the endowment of this benefice.

SAINT ANDREW,

Forms only part of the East Street and the Little London. The church is supposed to have been rebuilt

* In 1616 there were 185 houses subject to this payment.

about the reign of Henry VII. It is situated behind the houses near the centre of the street. Against the south wall of the chancel is the effigy of a man kneeling, habited in an alderman's dress. This is of John Cawley, who had been mayor, and was, I believe, the father of the regicide. He, John, according to the register of this parish, was buried in May, 1621. The armorial bearings on the monument are, *Sable*, a chevron ermine between three swan's heads erased *argent*, armed *or*, Cawley, with two impalements. 1. *Argent*, a chevron between three Cornish choughs, *gules*. 2. *Sable*, a chevron between three escallops, *argent*. The next entry of any note in the registry, relates to *Alderman Collins*, ob. 1734, æt. 60, grandfather of the poet. Colonel Edward Martin, 1748, the friend of the poet. William Collins, the poet himself, 1759, æt. 39.

SAINT MARTIN

Is situate in St. Martin's Lane. The church was, a few years ago, thoroughly renovated at the expense of Mrs. Martha Dear, with the addition of a sum paid by each parishioner for the new pews. A small marble tablet, with a bas relief, records her munificence. She was the eldest daughter of John Dear, Esq., Alderman and Town-Clerk, and a niece and devisee of Francis Dear, Esq., Solicitor. She devised the chief part of her property to the late Rev. W. Walker.

This church is peculiarly neat: all the pews are of carved oak, and of gothic structure, which is the prevalent style throughout the whole edifice. In the east win-

dow, in stained glass, are the arms of Dear quartered with those of Lickford.

The benefice is a rectory held by sequestration. The earliest date of the register is in 1598. The register contains an entry of the burial of Sir John Farrington, in 1685, which family had their first establishment in this parish.

SAINT OLAVE,

Is situated in the North Street, and is the smallest of the parishes. St. Olave, according to Mr. Dallaway, was a canonized King of Norway, and came to England in 1014, to assist Æthelred in the expulsion of the Danes, and died in 1028. Perhaps his popularity on that occasion caused churches to be dedicated to him by the Christians of the day, as not only in London, but in different counties, several bear his name. The living is a rectory, and attached to it are the tithes and agistment of lands in the Broil, and an acre of glebe near the North Gate. The chief monumental inscriptions are to Roger Collins, incumbent forty-five years, who died in 1707, aged eighty-three; and by the arms appears to be of the poet's family of that name: and to John Wakeford, gentleman, in 1731, who was a solicitor and chapter clerk; also in 1764, John Smith, and 1776, George Smith, landscape painter.

SAINT PETER THE LESS,

Anciently called Saint Peter sub Castro. The ancient church of the latter name was taken down in 1229, at the time that St. Mary's Hospital was founded, and

having then two parishioners only. This church was soon afterwards built. It stands on the east side of the North Street, near the upper end, and has only a single aisle. It is a rectory in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

The register commences at 1679. The monumental inscriptions are John Comber, Esq. who died 1684, aged 83. His sister Mary married Mark Miller, Esq., Alderman, whose son, Thomas, became Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. Catherine, wife of Carew Weeks, daughter of Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Nottingham, ob. 1749. Ann Greene, widow of George Greene, and before widow of the Right Rev. Dr. Robert Butts, Bishop of Ely, by whom she had five daughters, ob. 1781.

ALL SAINTS, OR THE PALLANT.

Called in some ancient writings *Omnium Sanctorum in Palentino sive Palentia*, and in others All Hallows within the Pallant; a word of doubtful origin. Mr. Dallaway states that there is evidence of the word Pallant being used as early as the second of John, and that a family of this name remained as proprietors until the reign of Richard II., and quotes various ancient authorities in proof thereof. It is not however described by this name in Domesday, but is there mentioned with Pagham as belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury and is one of his peculiars. The present edifice, however, cannot boast of very remote antiquity, as it was rebuilt about the year 1488, and consecrated in that year. Two hundred years before that, *viz.* in 1282, it further

appears that Archbishop Peckham collated Thomas le Cozenor, clerk, to the church of All Saints in the Pallant, Chichester, and issued his mandate *to the Archdeacon of Pagham* to induct him into the same.*

Anciently, as before observed, a market cross was situated in the centre of the four streets, the tolls of which were received for the archbishop. The Prior of Saint John of Jerusalem, which priory was at Rumboldswyke, possessed certain tenements in the Pallant. These, after the dissolution of monastic buildings, were granted, in the sixth of Edward VI., to the mayor and citizens of Chichester, and it is therein directed, that the inhabitants, as well of the Pallant as of "Lyttel London," should thenceforth be obedient to the said mayor and commonalty; whence we infer, that the civil jurisdiction of the archbishop, who formerly held, in the Pallant, a court of view of frank-pledge, thenceforth ceased.†

The church is situate in the West Pallant, and has a nave only. In it are still held the ecclesiastical courts belonging to the archbishop's peculiar. The benefice is rectorial, with a small glebe and payments from the

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* Register Peckham Lambeth folio 52, b., quoted by Mr. Dallaway.

† The establishment of this court was one of the wise acts of the immortal Alfred, and in those loose and disorderly times became necessary. By it every free-born man of fourteen years of age, (except religious persons, clerks, knights and their eldest sons), should find surety for his fidelity towards the king and his subjects, or else be kept in prison; whereupon a certain number of neighbours usually became bound one for another: so that whosoever offended, it was forthwith inquired in what *pledge* he was, and then they of that pledge either brought him forth within thirty-one days to answer for the offence, or satisfied it for him. The pledges were usually taken by the Sheriff in his County Court, but the Archbishop and some other ecclesiastical bodies, had a peculiar and separate jurisdiction within certain districts, besides which they sat with the Sheriff at his tourn.

houses as in Subdeanry. The register commences in 1563.

In the register are copies of the terriers of 1635 and 1673. There are some excellent residences in this quiet and genteel spot; of which, those of Dr. Sanden, the late Colonel Brereton, Joseph Godman, Esq., and John Marsh, Esq. stand pre-eminent. Dr. Sanden's mansion is built on part of the confiscated estate of Cawley, and was granted by Charles II. to James Duke of York, who, in 1663, sold it to Henry Lord Brounker, and having been devised to Sir Charles Lyttleton, was sold by him to Dr. Sanden's grandfather. By the present proprietor it has been ornamented and improved, and the grounds laid out with singular felicity. The views from the ancient rampart of the city, which forms the south-east boundary of the plantation, over a rich inland country, are of a gratifying description.

SAINT PANCRASS.

This parish is partly within and partly without the walls of the city, and receives its name from St. Pancratius, a Bishop of Constantine, in the Island of Cyprus.

The church was erected about the year 1750, by subscription, in lieu of the old church, which was battered down in the preceding century, during the siege of Chichester by the Parliamentary army. The names of the subscribers are written on a tablet in the church, and the arms of some of them inserted in stained glass in the windows.

Before the reign of Henry III. (1216) there was a

church without the walls of this parish, which in 1239 was ordered to be demolished, but for what reason does not appear. In the fifteenth of Edward III. (1347), there were only seven parishioners.

In 1627 George Oglander, Esq. was patron of the advowson. In a suit in the Exchequer, *Edge* v. *Oglander*, a modus of eight pounds paid at Michaelmas, by the occupier of Kingsham farm, was confirmed. A small portion of the glebe lies in Portfield. The church-yard is appropriated as a cemetery for several other parishes besides St. Pancras. In this cemetery was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, which was built by Bishop Neville in 1240, who endowed it with twelve marks* per annum, for the maintenance of two chaplains, who were to celebrate masses for all the deceased buried there; to which was added a chantry founded by John Stubbs and Mabel his wife. At the dissolution of monasteries the chantry lands were sold and the chapel destroyed.

The herbage of the church yard belongs to the bishop's lessee, under whom the adjoining lands are held as part of the great Broil estate belonging to the see.

In the suburbs of this parish is an extra-parochial place, called Saint James's, which formerly belonged to the Earls of Arundel, with the tolls of two annual fairs anciently of great resort whilst the manufacture of needles flourished at Chichester, whose artizans in that trade chiefly resided in this quarter. A small fair, only resorted to now by children and idle people, is still kept up.

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* A mark was 13*s.* 4*d.*

Upon the Lavant in this suburb, was formerly a mill, called the king's mill, which was demised by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in 1231, to the Hospital of Saint James, and was used as a fulling mill. The scite now belongs to the mayor and citizens.*

Kingsham Farm is part of the parish, and will be described hereafter.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW,

Is without the West Gate of the city, and in Pope Nicholas's valuation, as also in the survey of the deanry taken by order of Henry VIII. was denominated Saint Sepulchre. The church, as before observed, was destroyed by Sir William Waller's forces in 1642. A new church, by voluntary subscription, has been recently erected. The benefice is vicarial,

NEW TOWN, OR SAINT JOHN'S.

This is part of the ancient scite of the monastery of Black Friars, belonging to Earl Roger, which for many years past had been the property of Mr. Page, formerly Member of Parliament for Chichester, and descended to his grand-daughter, Miss Thomas, sole heiress of George Thomas, Esq. of Watergate House, and wife of Major-general Crosbie, who sold the same in building lots.

The present chapel was erected by subscription, and was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese on the 24th of September, 1813, and dedicated to Saint John the

* The Earl of Cornwall was immensely rich. He was brother to King Henry III., and in 1255 was elected King of the Romans.

Evangelist. The interior describes an oblong octagon of eighty feet by fifty, and with the area set apart for two hundred and fifty poor persons, and the galleries and aisles, will contain nine hundred persons. The total expense was more than seven thousand pounds. The chapel and seats are regulated by an Act of Parliament. The dean, canons, residentiary, archdeacon, precentor, and mayor are perpetual trustees. The pews may be let or sold, and a register is kept of the rents payable for the same, which may be recovered by warrant of distress from a magistrate. The right of presentation is in the trustees. In case of an equality of votes, the nomination belongs to the bishop, to whom, in case of no appointment after a vacancy for six months, the right of nomination belongs, The trustees may appoint a treasurer, clerk, &c., with salaries, and remove them at pleasure. Proceedings must be signed by the chairman. Eighty pounds per annum is to be paid to the minister, and a further sum according to the rent of the pews, as mentioned in the act. The clerk is to be nominated by the minister, and his salary is not to exceed twenty pounds per annum.

DISSENTING CHAPELS.

The Unitarian Chapel is the oldest, and is situate in Baffin's Lane, near Saint Johns'; the *Baptist* chapel is just without East Gate, in the Hornet. No meetings have been held in the latter for many years past.

The Independent Chapel is situate in Chapel Street, leading out of West Street, and is a neat and spacious

building. It formerly belonged to Lady Huntingdon's connexion.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a neat and convenient chapel under the East Walls.

Providence Chapel is situate at the lower end of Chapel Street. The Rev. Mr. Vinall, of Lewes, occasionally preaches there.

The Quaker's Meeting House is in a lane leading from the Little London to the East Walls.

Meetings for worship are also held by some Independents (seceders from Chapel Street) in a house at South Gate. A chapel is building for them in Saint Martin's Square.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE CITY.

Mr. Dallaway mentions one of a curious nature, given by Bishop Shurborne, sometime before his death, by which he settled upon the master and wardens (of the merchant's-guild as I presume) lands worth twenty shillings per annum, to purchase one quarter part of a hogshead of choice wine, which was to be given to the brethren and sisters at their annual feast of St. George, and the remainder of the hogshead to be given to the populace assembled round the cross: and he refers to the document mentioned in the note below as an authority.*

Hardham's Bequest. But the principal donation by which those parts of the united parishes which lie within

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* Lib. Episc. Roberti Quarti K. Provisco pro Fraternitate Sti. Georgii Cicestri'. 1622. 13 Henry VIII

the walls are benefited, is that of John Hardham, the celebrated tobacconist and snuff merchant of Fleet Street, London, by which the dividends arising from the sum of 22,282*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* stock in the three per cent. consols, goes in aid of the poor's rate for the above district.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Plants to be found near Chichester.

Antirrhinum Cymbalaria, snapdragon, on old walls.
Lathyrus silvestris, yellow vetching, near the South Gate.
Hieracium, hawkweed, on walls at Chichester.
Ophrys muscifera, fly orchis, Charlton forest.
——— *apifera*, bee orchis, in the Valdoe, Goodwood.
Carex pendula, hanging sedge, near Chichester.
Ceratophyllum demersum, prickly-seeded hornwort, in the ditches from Chichester to Selsey.
Ranunculus lingua, crow-foot, great spear-wort, pond near the South Gate.
Ornithogalum pyrenaicum, spike flowered star of Bethlehem, by a stream near Fishbourne church, and on the left of a farm in a field half-a-mile from South Gate.

POPULATION

WITHIN THE CITY.	1821.			1831.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Subdeanry	1554	1778	3332	1984	2066	4050
St. Andrew	295	413	708	279	440	719
St. Martin	126	195	321	105	156	315
All Saints	103	191	294	105	183	283
St. Pancras	123	154	277	133	168	301
St. Olave	104	156	260	117	163	280
St. Peter the Less	165	257	422	152	204	356
New Town	32	50	82	40	72	112
	2502	3194	5696	2975	3446	6421
COUNTY PART.						
Subdeanry	210	224	434	235	256	491
St. Pancras	370	441	811	409	445	851
St. Bartholomew	148	158	306	148	148	296
Close	46	99	145	58	111	169
	3276	4116	7392	3825	4406	8231

The Population, in 1801, was 4700, and in 1811, 6425, so that it has nearly doubled in thirty years.

General Summary of the Poll at the Chichester Election in 1831.

PLUMPERS.

Lord Arthur Lennox	39
Sir Godfrey Webster	12
John Abel Smith, Esq.	22

SPLIT VOTES.

Lord Arthur Lennox and Sir Godfrey Webster	277
Lord Arthur Lennox and J. A. Smith, Esq.	349
Sir Godfrey Webster and J. A. Smith, Esq.	17
Number of Persons who Polled	716

THE MAYOR'S RETURN.

	Lennox.	Webster.	Smith.
First Day	351	207	151
Second Day	314	99	237
	665	306	388

PART III.

Biographical Notices of Eminent Men born in Chichester.

Thomas Juxon. This celebrated man and loyalist, who attended his sovereign, Charles I, on the scaffold, was baptized in Subdeanry parish, 24th October, 1581, and educated at Merchant-Taylors' School. From thence he went to St. John's College, Oxford, and became president of the same. By this College he was presented to the Rectory of Somerton in Oxfordshire. Subsequently he became Vice Chancellor of University. In 1632 he was appointed Clerk of the Closet to the King. In the year following he was elected Bishop of Hereford, but before his consecration was removed to the see of London, void by the translation of Dr. Laud to the primacy. In 1638 he became Lord High Treasurer of England. On the meeting of the long parliament he resigned this office. On the death of the king he was deprived of his bishoprick, and retired to his estate in Gloucestershire, where he remained till the restoration, when he was translated to the see of Canter-

bury, and died shortly afterwards, June 4, 1663, in the eighty-first year of his age, and was buried in Saint John's Chapel, Oxford.

An ancestor of the primate suffered for his religion in 1557. From an ancestral branch of this family sprung Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart.

William Cawley was one of the persons who signed the death warrant of Charles I. He was born in the parish of Saint Andrew in this city in November, 1602. His father was an Alderman of the same city. In 1626 William Cawley founded the alms-house without the North Gate. In the disputes between the King and Parliament he took a decided part against the former. In 1642 the royalists, under Sir Edward Ford, Sheriff of the County, possessed themselves of the Castle of Arundel and of Chichester; but the inhabitants of the latter place, under the influence of Cawley, were in favour of the Parliament, and three of them, Edward Wiggens, William Cawley, and Henry Chitty, sent a letter to the Speaker informing them of the royalists being in the city. Sir William Waller, with his forces, was sent to besiege it, in which, after eight days, he succeeded. After this, Chichester continuing in the hands of the Parliamentarians, we find, by the journals of the House of Commons, that Cawley was very active in procuring the suppression of every popular feeling in favor of the royal cause; and in 1647 he became one of the representatives of the city in parliament, and was intrusted with the political government of this division of the county; and, after the death of the king, he continued to

exert all his influence in favor of the Republican government, and at the restoration was expressly excepted out of the Act of Oblivion. He effected his escape to Bruges in Flanders, where he died in poverty. His son remained in England and received money to confirm the grants made of his father's confiscated estates. Dr. John Cawley, Archdeacon of Lincoln and Rector of Kingston upon Thames, Oxfordshire, is supposed to have been the son of the last named, whose daughter was the wife of Sir Godfrey Kneller. Dr. Ralph Cawley, president of Brazen-nose College, who died in 1777, was of the Regicide's family. In the Alms-house, founded by William, is preserved a small portrait, half-length on pannel, with a laced collar, slashed sleeves, &c. having very dark eyes and complexion. It is of the date of 1620, and consequently he was then only eighteen years of age.

Oliver Whitby. This benefactor to the city deserves a notice in this brief record. He was born about 1664. His father was an Archdeacon and Canon Residentiary of this cathedral. He founded and endowed a school in the city for the maintenance of a master and twelve poor boys, "to be carefully educated in the principles of the Established Church, and to be diligently instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and as far in mathematical learning as may fit them for honest and useful employment with regard to navigation."

The will by which the school is founded bears date 16th February, 1702, and by it are devised an ample estate in the parish of Westwittering, and also the Rec-

tory, or Parsonage, of Westwittering, held by lease for lives under the prebendary of Wittering. The testator died the same year at the early age of 38.

Sir Richard Farrington, Bart. was formerly a name of considerable note in Chichester. Dame Elizabeth, widow of Sir Richard Farrington, in 1724 gave the clock of the market cross, "as an hourly memento of her good will to the city." Her husband's ancestor Thomas Farrington, Alderman of Chichester, was three times Mayor, and died in 1572. His son married Agnes, daughter of John Diggens, also Alderman of Chichester, and Representative in Parliament for the city, and by her had Thomas Farrington, Alderman of Chichester and *four* times Mayor. He died in 1653, aged 81 years. His son John became Sir John Farrington, Knt. who married Ann, daughter of Thomas May, Esq. of Rawmere, and died in 1685, leaving a son Richard, abovenamed, who was created a Baronet December 17, 1697, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Peachey of Eartham. He had a son John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. but died in 1711, without issue, in the lifetime of his father. Thomas and Richard, two other sons, dying in their infancy, the Baronetage and family became extinct.

From a female branch of this family, viz. Ann Farrington, who married Mr. Vinall of Deptford, and had issue Elizabeth, whose daughter, Mabell, was married to Nathaniel Bull, Esq, of Ven Court in Dorsetshire, sprang the present family of Lieut. Col. Brereton, in the Pallant, Chichester.

In the church yard near to the entrance of the cloisters from the cross, is a tomb stone on which is affixed a brass plate with the figures of a man and woman kneeling in the dress of the times:

> "Neer to this place lyeth interred the bodys of Thomas Farrington Alderman and Dorothee his wyfe whose grandfather Mr. Thomas Farrington was three times Maior of this Cittye and the abovesayd Thomas Farrington hath been fower times maior of this same Cittie who changed thys lyfe in the hopes of a blessed resurreccon the 6 June 1654 agd 81 yeares."

Collins the Poet was born in the year 1720. His father was mayor of Chichester in 1721 and died in 1734, aged 60. His uncle was Col. Edward Martin of the same place, who died in 1748, aged 67 years, and his sister, Ann, married Hugh Sempill, Esq. and afterwards became the wife of Thomas Durnford, D. D. who died in 1789, aged 85. The poet was born 25th December, 1720, and died in the house of Mrs. Sempill, in the cloisters of the cathedral 1759, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Chichester.

The Three Smith's, Painters. It is uncertain whether they were natives of Chichester, but they were brought up at that place under their father, who was a dissenting minister of the Baptist persuasion. Their names were William, George and John. William, the eldest, was patronized by Charles, the second Duke of Richmond. He lived for some years in Gloucester, and subsequently in Piccadilly, where he distinguished himself chiefly for his excellency in painting fruits and flowers. In the latter part of his life he resided at Shopwyke, where he exercised his art as much as his state of health would permit, and died in the year 1764.

George, the second brother, who was born about the year 1713, acquired considerable fame as a landscape painter. His acquirements becoming known, the same nobleman who patronized William, employed him to paint landscapes. Nature was the book he studied; and he and his youngest brother John, who had now become his pupil, spent a large portion of their time in the fields, in the woods, and on the hills, whose beautiful scenery, with the vivid warmth of the skies above them, they soon learnt to transfer to the canvas. Soon after the establishment of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., in 1760, George Smith had the satisfaction to obtain the first prize, and John, his brother, the second, for the best landscapes exhibited. In the following year they were equally successful. In 1762 John alone was a candidate, as was George in 1763, and to each was the first premium again awarded. The best pictures of George are those preserved at Goodwood, and those in the possession of Dr. Sanden at Chichester, who was personally acquainted with the family.

John, the youngest son, died in 1754, and George in the autumn of 1775, leaving three daughters, one of whom married Mr. Isaac Chaldecott, Surgeon, Portsmouth.

William Hayley, Esq. was the son of Thomas Hayley Esq. of the Pallant, Chichester, and was born in the year 1745. His mother was the daughter of Thomas Yates, Esq. Member of Parliament for the city. About the year 1762 Mr. Hayley left Eton School, and

entered himself a Gentleman Commoner at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He soon distinguished himself for his taste in the *Belles-lettres*, and published an ode on the birth of the Prince of Wales, which appeared in the Cambridge collection. In 1766 he quitted the university, and went to Edinburgh, and there enjoyed the society of some of the literati of the age. In 1769 he married the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ball, Dean of Chichester; and, after passing a few years in London, cultivating his talents, collecting rare books, and forming acquaintances with the literary geniuses of the age, he returned, like another Numa, to his estate at Eartham, in this County, which he improved and embellished with a singular felicity of taste by laying out the grounds so as to form extensive and picturesque views; and rendered it a truly classical abode. There he continued to study the poets and masters of antiquity, and of his own country, and drank deep of the stream of learning; and here he received the immortal Cowper, between whom and Hayley subsisted the dearest friendship. Mr. Hayley had a favourite son, who displayed uncommon talents for sculpture, and these were improved under the tuition of the classical Flaxman. It pleased providence to take this young man at an early age, when his genius was fast ripening into maturity, and the loss was long and severely felt by our poet. At length a train of circumstances impelled him to quit Eartham for his beautiful marine retreat, built after his own plan, at Felpham, near Bognor, having contracted to sell Eartham to the late Mr. Huskisson.

with whom Mr. Hayley was then in habits of the greatest intimacy, but between whom afterwards arose an unfortunate coolness. In this latter abode Mr. Hayley endeavoured, particularly during the latter years of his life, to become a recluse, and in his correspondence with his friends signed himself "The Hermit." Here however he continued to be visited by a few select and literary friends; and always, notwithstanding his domestic peace was broken in upon by some untoward circumstances resulting from a second marriage, evinced in his conversation that *gaiete de cœur*, that sprightliness of wit, that aptitude to *jeux d'esprit*, and those classical allusions, which distinguish the man of wit, and shewed that no morose or morbid feeling, no misanthropical or cynical sentiments, rankled within his bosom. He possessed a certain native goodness of heart, that pervaded all his actions. He loved to see, and to be the cause of diffusing, happiness around him. A rustic club was established at Felpham, and this thoroughly good-natured man was accustomed every year to provide "*A copy of Verses*," and to get them printed and circulated amongst the members of the club and through the village; and he permitted them, with their rural band of music and their colours flying, on their annual feast day, to parade through his grounds.

Mr. Hayley's literary works have stamped a celebrity on his name, that will not be easily obliterated; though it must be admitted that a tameness of spirit, and an unnecessary verbiage, distinguish some of his performances. His *Triumphs of Temper* are sarcastically

alluded to by Lord Byron, as triumphing over *his* temper; but the notes with which he has adorned the *Poems on History, Painting, and Sculpture*, will always be read with pleasure by the critic and the scholar, and confer a greater pleasure than the poems themselves. Of him, in fact, it may be justly said, that if he had only written the *Life of Cowper*, which will ever be read with interest, he would have been entitled to the respect and esteem of mankind; for greatness and goodness of mind like Cowper's, as pleasingly depicted in that instructive and entertaining work, are not evanescent, but live to after ages, to improve and enlighten the world; and the biographer, and the subject of his pen, co-exist, and pass down to posterity together.

Mr. Hayley's house at Felpham, stands nearly in the centre of the village. It had, during his life time, a turret, which commanded very extensive views. From hence the poet could cast his eye over the "world of waters blue and wide," and catch the last departing rays of the sun as it sunk below the waves, and threw its golden gleams on the hemisphere it was about to quit; could listen to the hoarse murmurs of the ocean rolling as it were at his feet, as its billows lashed the resounding shore, interrupted only by the minstrels of the grove or the busy hum of the little village below; and turning westward, watch the fading landscape of his once-loved Eartham, whose picturesque heights he had adorned and improved, whose trees he had planted, and whose vistas he had formed; and as his eye rolled over the sloping and verdant sides of his former abode, where he had

cultivated the muses, and whence he had sent his *Sereua* to the world, to bear the frown of the snarling critic, he must have frequently heaved a sigh of regret that that fairy spot was no longer his, and that imperious fate had wrested it from him.

In his diet Mr. Hayley was particularly abstemious. In coffee and milk he particularly delighted, and they formed his chief beverage at morning, noon, and evening. His exercise during the latter years of his life, was chiefly confined to an extensive covered way near the house, where he rode or walked. Walls surrounded his whole domain, to shut out the idle gaze of man. Of strangers he was particularly shy, and he disliked any intrusion on his privacy. But he loved to do good, and to be instrumental in the advancement and establishment of deserving young men, in which, by his influence with the great, he had frequent opportunities.

His library was of the choicest kind, containing the finest editions of the most celebrated classics, and the best works in most of the modern European languages. His rooms were fitted up with singular taste, and adorned with busts, statues, and paintings.

Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Hayley was the author of an *Essay on Old Maids*, which made a considerable noise at the time; also of *Sir John Russel, a tragedy*, and of several comedies; an *Essay on Epic Poetry; Ode to Howard; Epistle to Gibbon*, and other works. He also published for the benefit of Cowper's godson, Mr. Rose, (the son of Mr. Rose the barrister, of Chancery-lane, a truly honourable man,

who died in early life in consequence of a severe cold which he caught whilst exercising the duties of his profession), an edition of *Cowper's Milton*, in four volumes octavo, "which contains some remarkable varieties of Italian literature, and a copious life of our sublime English poet."*

Mr. Hayley suffered much bodily pain for some months before he died, which he endured with the exemplary patience of a Christian. His dissolution took place at Felpham.

The following epitaph, on his tomb in the church of that parish, is from the chaste pen of his friend Mrs. Opie, in which his character is faithfully delineated.

HAYLEY! beloved friend! though round thy head
The muses' wreath its graceful foliage spread;
Though Fame was long thy talents' rich reward,
And Fashion smiled upon SERENA's bard—
Though thou wast formed in polished courts to shine,
And learning's stores and playful wit was thine—
Though Cowper's self thy tuneful strains approved,
And praised the poet whilst the man he loved;
Cowper, who lives in thy recording page,
To interest, charm, and teach the future age—
Oh! not on these alone thy honour rest,
But that thy name pale want and misery blest!
That such thy glowing zeal for all mankind,
So vast thy charity, so unconfined,
Thy hand had spread a scene of blessing round,
If ample wealth thy ardent hopes had crowned;
That whatsoe'er thy bounty could impart,
Was given to teach the mind and cheer the heart—
Neglected talents' drooping head to raise,
And lead young genius on by generous praise!
Yet! bard beloved! this higher meed be thine,
Faith in thy Saviour cheered thy life's decline;
Nor by that God on whom thy hopes relied,
Was the sweet recompense of faith denied.
He gave thee strength to smile 'midst torturing pain,
And even the slightest murmur still restrain;
He cheer'd with pious hope thy dying bed,
He on thy soul the Christian sunshine shed,
And crowned, (to prove his favour's blest increase),
A life of kindness with a death of peace!

* Dallaway, p. 182.

John Bayly, M.D. This Gentleman, who was the son of George Bayly, M.D. and born at Chichester, the 17th of February, 1735, will long be remembered for his medical skill, and the liberality and disinterestedness which characterised his professional career during a quarter of a century in this his native place. A very pleasing and faithful "Tribute" to his memory, was published in the year 1816, some few months after his decease, by his friend and fellow labourer in the profession, Dr. Sanden; and to that elegant and classical production we refer our readers for further information concerning this excellent man.

Charles Crocker, In this age of intellect, "the schoolmaster abroad," has introduced to public notice a native genius of this name, who has lately given to the admiring world, a small volume, called "The Vale of Obscurity, The Lavant, and Other Poems;" by the preface to which it appears, that Crocker, whose situation in life is very humble, was born in Chichester in the year 1797; and, at a very early age, cultivated a taste and fondness for books, and particularly for poetry; and certainly, making every allowance for the want of a classical education, some of the pieces in that collection display a vigour of thought, a clearness of intellect, and a fertility of imagination, of no common character. We hope that his talents will not be suffered to lie dormant, but that further encouragement will be given by the opulent inhabitants of the birth place of Collins and of Hayley, to the cultivation of that genius which has thus burst forth so unexpectedly upon us.

PART IV.

The Antiquities and Gentlemens' Seats in the Neighbourhood.

KINGSHAME.

This place, as the name implies, is supposed to have been formerly the residence of a Saxon king. It is part of the parish of Saint Pancras, and is situated about half a mile from Chichester; but the ancient house being taken down, and the moats surrounding it filled up, its former attraction for the antiquary has nearly ceased.

Ancient records shew that it was held of the crown by the custom of presenting to the king, as often as he should come thither, a skein of thread for his cross-bow. In 1276 it was visited by Edward I., who remained there for some time, and dated some of his letters-patent thence. In the tenth of Edward II. it was demised to William le Taverner. It was held of the crown by the Barons St. John, and by marriage it passed to the family of Sydney, to whom it was confirmed by Henry V. in the second year of his reign. The Shelleys of Michelgrove had been long possessed of it, and it was sold, under an Act of Parliament, by Sir John Shelley to Mr. Joseph Randall, by whose will it was devised to the

late Mr. Dearling, and has been since purchased by the Duke of Richmond and attached to the dukedom. John Gruggen, Esq, the present lessee, has considerably improved it.

A cold bath, paved with small Roman bricks, is still to be seen.

THE ALMS-HOUSE,

Without the North-gate, was built by William Cawley, in the year 1626. Several additional buildings have been made to it, and the whole establishment is governed by a body called "The Guardians of the Poor of the City of Chichester," who are incorporated by an Act of Parliament for uniting all the parishes into one district.

THE HOSPITAL OF SAINT JAMES

Beyond the east suburbs, was founded as early as the reign of Henry I. for persons affected with the leprosy. It is, however, now fallen into disuse, and with the lands attached to it, is held by one of the clergy of Chichester as a sinecure, being in the gift of the dean and chapter. The legal evidences of its origin are very scanty. All that remains of the ancient building is a cottage. It is situated close to the river Lavant, and in a most healthful spot.

WEST-HAMPNETT.

A little more than a mile to the east of Chichester, near the Arundel road, stands the ancient church of West Hampnett. It is of the early Norman era. In the chan-

cel is a carved mural monument of Caen stone, in part defaced, erected to the memory of Richard Sackville, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Thetcher. The sculpture consists of two kneeling figures with children behind them, and between them figures personifying the Trinity. Underneath, in old English characters, are the words,

Sanctus spiritus unus deus.

In the north door-case are three escutcheons of the families of Thetcher, Fawke, and St. John, allied to the Sackvilles.

In a field near the church, belonging to the Duke of Richmond, Mr. J. Lawrance, his grace's tenant, found a massy gold ring, which was turned up from the soil and adhered to the plough, containing the following inscription in beautiful gothic characters,

Qui orat ℣ alîs ℣ se laborat

and having a signet with the letters ℑ ℍ ℑ engraven thereon. This is in the possession of Mr. Lawrance. Some time afterwards an ancient gold coin was found in the adjoining field.

GOODWOOD.

This seat of the Duke of Richmond is always a peculiar object of attraction to travellers and visitors, and therefore worthy of particular notice in this work. It was anciently called Godingude or Godwinude, and is mentioned in Domesday as a woodland tract. It was probably part of the domains of the celebrated Earl

Godwin, who held very large estates in Sussex. In the twenty-sixth of Elizabeth it was in the possession of John, Lord Lumley, and by him and his wife aliened to Henry Walrond, Esq. Subsequently it was held by the Carylls of Harting, and in 1720 it was purchased of the Compton family by Charles, the first Duke of Richmond, as a hunting seat and for occasional resort; but having been greatly enlarged and modernized, it became the residence of that noble family. The duke died at this house on the 27th of May, 1723, and was buried in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster, but his body was afterwards removed to the vault under Our Lady's Chapel in the Cathedral.

In 1800 great additions to the former mansion were begun by Charles, third Duke of Richmond, (late master-general of the ordnance). A portico of Ionic columns adorn the centre for the entrance, surmounted by a balustrade. From each side of the centre, branch off two wings, forming an angle of forty-five degrees, having circular towers with hemispherical roofs. The whole building, with the conservatory adjoining; the lofty and wide-spreading trees, with branches reaching to the ground; and the beautiful wood, called the Highwood, in the rear; the verdure of the carpet beneath and around; the hills skirting the northern boundaries; the varied prospects on all sides, bounded southward only by the sea and the horizon; the Isle of Wight in the blue distance; and, between, a rich plain of well-cultivated lands and farms; of churches with spires pointing to the skies; mansion-houses; farms of varied culture and diversified

hues, cottages, flocks, and herds, have altogether a pleasing and imposing effect that cannot fail to interest the spectator.

As a particular description of the interior of the mansion is about to be published in a separate work, under the title of *The Goodwood Guide*, we refer the reader to that publication for further information.

HALNAKER.

This estate adjoins Goodwood, and was purchased in 1765, by Charles, third Duke of Richmond, of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., for 48,000*l*. In ancient writings Halnaker is called Halnac, Halnache, Halnakid and Halfmaked. In the reign of Henry I. the lordship of Halnaker, which was very extensive and reached to the walls of Chichester, was united to the Priory of Boxgrove, and given to Robert de Haia, who had married a lady of the royal blood. Both were constituents of the honour of Arundel, granted to Earl Roger by the Con-

queror. In the thirty-eighth of Henry III. it descended to William Baron St. John, through Cicely daughter of Robert de Haia, to whom it had descended in preference to the male issue, and in the eleventh of Edward III. (1338), it was held by Hugh Lord St. John in dower, by Elizabeth, widow of Edmund Lord St. John. Baron Burghersh in the same reign became possessed of this lordship, in right of his wife Isabel, sister and heir of the last-named Edmund. She intermarried with Lucas de Poynings, whose son by her, Thomas Lord Poynings, had in 1369, summons to parliament as Lord St. John of Basing. His three co-heirs inherited his large estates and carried them into other families. Jane, the eldest, was the wife of John Bonville, who was attainted by Edward IV.; but Halnaker was restored to him, and his daughter and heir, Elizabeth Bonville, conveyed it in marriage to Sir Thomas West, second Lord La War, early in the reign of Henry VIII., and he died without issue in 1534.

Being vested in the crown, by an exchange between Lord La War, for the nunnery of Wherwell, in Hampshire, Halnaker and its dependencies were, in 1587, granted to Sir John Morley. Mary Morley, a descendant, was married, in 1708, to James Earl of Derby, and died without issue in 1752, and by her will it passed to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland.

The present house is supposed to have been built by the before-named Sir Thomas West, being in the style of that age. The gateway had a portcullis, and was flanked with small octangular towers leading into a

square court. From thence were two entrances into the great hall, which when filled by the followers and tenants of the lord of the manor, or his courtly guests, must have had an imposing effect, being very lofty, and containing armorial bearings in carved oak, extremely well executed, with ludicrous figures in singular postures, now nearly demolished, but of which correct views are preserved among the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum. These, with a small room of exquisitely carved oak, still remaining entire, (used as a bed-room but seldom shewn) are well worthy the notice of the antiquarian. The house is fast falling into decay, and must in a few years yield to the hand of time. It is now occupied only by labourers and old women;

"Sic transit gloria mundi!"

BOXGROVE PRIORY.

Amongst the antiquities of Sussex, there is scarcely any public building more deserving of attention, than this church and its ancient remains. It is situate near to Halnaker and Goodwood. The priory was originally a Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Mary and St. Blaise, founded in the reign of Henry I., by Robert de Haia, mentioned in the account of Halnaker, who made it a cell to the Abbey de Exaquio, or l'Essay, in Normandy. Here were at first only three monks; three more were added by Roger St. John, who married the Cicely also before-mentioned, daughter to the founder. Their sons increased the number of monks to fifteen, seven being added by William, and two by Robert.

This took place in the reign of King Stephen. The number was reduced to nine before the suppression, at which time the site and premises were granted to Sir Thomas West, Lord La War, Lord of Halnaker, who paid 136*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the goods and the priory,* and the church thenceforward was devoted to the service of the inhabitants. The refectory is converted into a barn, and about fifty years ago, a farm-house adjoining was erected from the ruins of other parts. A door-way, with three Norman arches, opened into the cloisters, which extended to the refectory and habitations of the monks. These arches are still in part remaining. The first object that strikes the visitor in the interior, is the sacellum, or chapel of Thomas West, Lord La War, which was designed for the service of obits by the priest. It is of highly-florid gothic. The ceiling is of fret work, with pendent vaults, and the altar is very elegantly carved; the whole is deserving the attention of the antiquary. A tradition prevailed, that Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror and wife of William de Warrene, lay buried here; but that is found to be incorrect, by the discovery of her tomb at Isfield, in this county, and since removed to Southover church, Lewes. It has also been asserted, that the large table tomb (there are six of them) of Sussex marble, is that of Queen Adeliza, widow of Henry I., who married William d'Albini, Earl ot Arundel; but Sir William Burrell in his MSS. (according to a note in Mr. Dallaway's work), controverts this

* Dallaway, p. 126.

opinion, and the latter states, that there is sufficient evidence of her being interred in the conventual church of Steyning, founded by her first husband. It is, however, unquestionable, that two of these tombs are those of Olivia, the earl's sister, and of his daughter, as in a charter, he recites a donation to this church, "*pro animabus Olivæ sororis meæ et Olivæ felicis meæ, quæ ibi jacent*"* The marble monument, on the right of the pulpit, enclosed within iron rails, is a fine piece of basso-relievo, representing the Countess of Derby, the last noble inhabitant of Halnaker house, beneath a palm-tree, with figures imploring her charity, whilst her ladyship points to her mansion, where it was her custom to relieve the poor.† There is also a very ancient inscription in the following words:

Orate pro aia. fratris Johis. Kykeman monachi istius loci.

WESTDEAN.

About five miles north of Chichester, near the road to Midhurst, is Lord Selsey's estate of Westdean; and on the right of the road, imbosomed in trees and screened from the public gaze, is the mansion. The structure is of flint and of gothic architecture, a character that is kept up in strict harmony, throughout every building under his lordship's superintendence, as well as in the

* Eloisa and Agatha, daughters of Queen Adeliza, by William d'Albini, are also said to be buried here, and therefore two of the other table tombs most probably belong to them.

† In Mr. Dallaway's work is an exact etching of Lord La War's sacellum, by Mr. King; and in Mr. Rouse's *Beauties and Antiquities of Sussex*, are various views of Boxgrove Priory and one of the interior of the church from which work part of the above account is taken.

furniture and embellishments of this splendid residence. The gardens and pleasure grounds are laid out in perfect accordance with the most improved modern taste. The little river Lavant meanders throughout part of the grounds, and nothing can exceed the alluring and picturesque scenery presented to the eye, by the varied landscape, and diversified views of hill and dale, that distinguish this beautiful spot, where art has done much but nature more.

The word Deane or Dene, is derived from the Saxon, and means a forest or wood; and Dena or Denna, is a small *portion* of wood or coppice.* King Alfred is stated by Asser, who wrote his life, to have been accompanied by him and others to the royal city of *Dene*, which is conjectured to have been in the forest of Eastdean. Cities, in the time of Alfred, were sometimes of very small extent, and that part of the country might have been honoured with a place of residence belonging to that monarch, and hence dignified with the name of a city.

In an inquisition, *post mortem*, of several of the Earls of Arundel, about the time of Edward I., it is said that the manor of Singleton, (which adjoins Westdean), belonged to the castle and honour of Arundel, and that it contained, amongst other lands, a park called Sellers,

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* Una parva *Dena* sylvæ, *Domesday*. Anno 826 dederunt Abbati terras viginti aratorum et 13 *dennas* glandes portantes. They gave to the abbey twenty plough lands and thirteen coppices bearing mast. Dena, terra Deneland, is also a hollow place between two hills. In some of the northern parts of England they retain the word Dene for a valley, as in the bishoprick of Durham they say Skarrs and Denes, that is, hills and vales. *Cowell.*

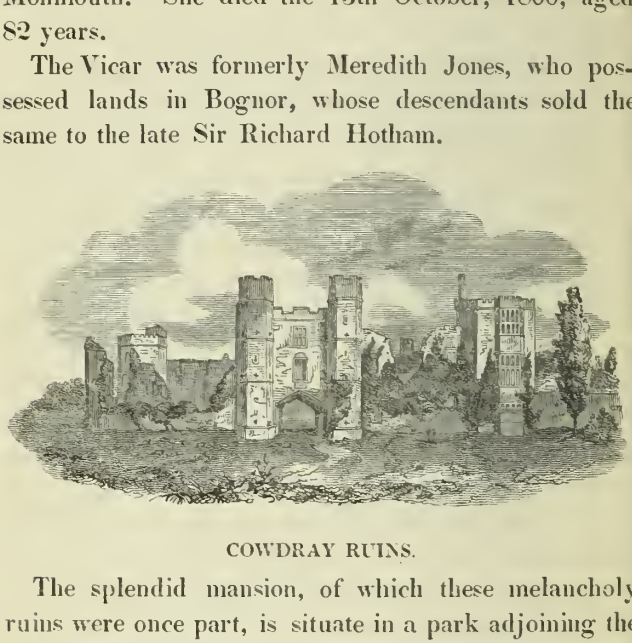
(Selhurst), and four forests, one of which was called Alfred's-holt. Holt in Saxon, means a wood or grove, and this appellation confirms the conjecture of that monarch's residence in this neighbourhood.

Westdean-house was formerly called Cannon-house. The ancient house, since modernized, and very considerably enlarged by the late and present lord, was erected by one of the family of Lewknor, whose ancestor, John Lewknor, Esq., Sergeant-at-Law, purchased the estate by virtue of a licence of alienation from Queen Elizabeth, of John Lord Lumley, for £1900. The estate vested in his descendant, John Lewknor, Esq., and he dying without issue in 1706, it came to his sister, Elizabeth Lewknor, relict of William Woodward Knight, and heiress of Sir Richard Knight, of Chawton, Hants. She was afterwards the wife of Bulstrode Peachey, Esq., who assumed the name of Knight. William Woodward Knight left his estate to his brother, Sir John Peachey, Bart., and from him it passed to his second son, Sir James Peachey, Bart., afterwards created Lord Selsey, and on his decease vested in his only son, John Lord Selsey, deceased, father of the present lord of that name.

In the church, which is a very ancient one, and of extraordinary beauty, are some very fine monuments to the memory of various members of the families of Lewknor and Peachey. The first Lord Selsey is described on his monument as "Master of the Robes to George III., to whom he was a most attached and faithful servant fifty-eight years." He was born in 1723 and died in 1808. He married, on the 9th August, 1747, the Right

Honourable Georgina Caroline, eldest daughter of Henry, Earl of Deloraine, youngest son of the Duke of Monmouth. She died the 13th October, 1800, aged 82 years.

The Vicar was formerly Meredith Jones, who possessed lands in Bognor, whose descendants sold the same to the late Sir Richard Hotham.



COWDRAY RUINS.

The splendid mansion, of which these melancholy ruins were once part, is situate in a park adjoining the town of Midhurst, eleven miles north of Chichester, and about six from Westdean, last described. It was burnt down on the night of the 24th of September, 1793, about the same time that the noble owner, Lord Montague, was drowned, in consequence of rashly venturing, with his fellow traveller, Mr. Burdett, to sail down the cataracts of the Rhine at Schaffhausen. The mansion was in the form of a quadrangle: a gate between two towers was the chief entrance, occupying the

centre of the principal front which faced the west. The rooms in every division possessed almost equal stateliness, were richly furnished, and adorned with valuable fixtures. The north gallery, where the fire commenced, contained numerous whole-length family portraits, some curious old paintings, both on religious and warlike subjects, which had formerly belonged to the Abbey of Battle; four historical pieces; a Cupid and Psyche; and two copies of Raphael's Marriage. In the gallery of the south quadrangle, were paintings of the Twelve Apostles, as large as life. The great hall, chapel, and dining parlour, forming the east quadrangle, were all either superb or curious in the style of their decorations. The paintings in the former, by *Roberti*, were all on the subject of architecture, besides which there were many statues from the hand of *Goupe*. A buck, carved in wood, stood at the upper end, bearing on his shoulder a shield of the Arms of England, and under it those of Browne, with many quarterings. Ten other bucks, all of the natural size, in erect, sitting, or lying attitudes, some sustaining small banners of arms with their feet, were disposed in other parts of this room. The embellishments of the chapel were in the richest style; the altar-piece, which was by Annigoni, and was fortunately preserved from the flames, possessed particular merit. Of the paintings on the walls of the dining parlour, which were the work either of Holbein or of his pupils, an anecdote is preserved as follows: They had received a coat of plaster over the stucco, in order to their preservation during the troublesome times of

Charles I.; but one of the officers quartered here, taking occasion to exercise his halberd against the wall, it came in contact with the head of Henry VIII., which was destroyed by it, but was afterwards restored. Another of the rooms contained a picture of a former noble owner at a turning wheel, at which he worked, and produced a number of curious and delicate pieces in ivory, which were preserved in a cabinet in the breakfast room.

Cowdray was in the hands of the crown in the time of Henry VIII., and was given in exchange for other lands to the co-heirs of John Nevill, Marquis of Montague, upon the division of whose lands, Cowdray was given to Lucy, his fourth daughter, who was first married to Sir Thomas Fitz-Williams, Knt., and secondly to Sir Anthony Browne, Knt., great standard bearer of England. She was succeeded by her son, William Fitz-Williams, Earl of Southampton, who built this once splendid mansion, as appeared by his badges, arms, &c. in several parts, and he dying without issue, in the thirty-fourth year of Henry VIII., Cowdray descended to his maternal brother, Sir Anthony Browne, Knight of the Garter, from whom was lineally descended Viscount Montague, the late possessor, the last male heir of this ancient family, on whose death his estates devolved to his only sister, wife of William Stephen Poyntz, Esq. who resides in a house of modern construction about a mile from the site of the old one.

BOSHAM,

Is situate about three miles westward from Chichester, and was formerly a place of great trade, with extensive privileges, and is mentioned in the Saxon chronicles of very early date. The name was formerly Bosenham, or Bosehame, taken, as the chronicle suggests, from its having been a forest. Originally it was the residence of five or six hermits, Dicul, an Irish devotee, being the principal, who are supposed to have been converted by Wilfride, about the time of his establishment of Christianity in the opposite peninsula of Selsey. Before the conquest of England by William the Norman, Bosham was possessed by Earl Godwin, and his son Harold certainly resided here.

Upon what trivial circumstances sometimes hang the fate of nations! It happened that from this very spot, Harold sailed on a pleasurable excursion, but was driven by a storm on the coast of Normandy. Being taken prisoner, he obtained his liberty through William Duke of Normandy, and whilst in his court, he promised him his aid in the succession to the English throne. Afterwards he repented of this engagement, and to punish his perfidy, William invaded the realm, and the battle of Hastings, by which England was subdued, followed.

These circumstances were delineated by Queen Matilda with the assistance of the ladies of her court, in arras, which is still preserved in the cathedral at Baieux. It is thus inscribed: *Harold Dux Anglor. et sui milites Equitant. ad Bosham.* The tapestry represents a church

in the distance, Harold on Horseback attended by two footmen, with a greyhound running, bearing a hawk on his fist, and accompanied by five horsemen, three of them are galloping and two walking.*

Bosham being seised as part of the forfeited estates of Harold, part was held by the king himself in demesne, and afterwards, in the reign of Henry I., the other part was granted to William Warwist, bishop of Exeter, to found a college, the occasion for which is curiously and quaintly detailed by Leland.†

Thus the church of Bosham became collegiate; but the college was suppressed at the dissolution of monasteries. It claimed the privileges of a royal free chapel, and as such to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of Chichester or his archdeacon. The benefice is now a vicarage in the Deanry of Boxgrove, and is in the nomination of the dean and chapter, but of trifling value. Of the church the chancel or choir only remains, as erected by bishop Warwist; the great east window of which is of the era of Henry II. It has five lights elevated in the centre, and tall insulated pillars within-side. The nave is of the fourteenth century, with a roof of framed timber. At the end of the north aisle was the chantry of Fishbourne, founded before 1280, and

* Dallaway, p. 86.

† "One William Warwist, Bishop of Excester, displeased with the chanous or prebendaries of a fre chapelle of the foundation of the Saxon kinges, because they wold not leve theyr concubines, found means to dissolve their college, wherein was a dean, or provoste, and fower prebendaries, with other ministers. The prebend of Plymptonself was the title of one, and the prebend of St. Peter and Paule at Sultown, now called Plymmouth, another. Bisshop Warwist, to recompense the prebendaries of Plympton, erected a college of as many as were ther, at Bosenham, in Southsex, and annexed the gift of them to his successors."

endowed with twenty-three acres in Appledram. In the chancel the prebendal stalls still remain. In the north wall is a niche, with an incumbent figure, erroneously attributed to the daughter of Canute, but assigned by Mr. Dallaway to a date not earlier than Edward I. The font is Saxon, and of great antiquity. There is a small crypt under the south aisle, similar to those in cathedrals where the mass *clamavi de profundis* used to be performed.

A colossal head of stone, said to be of the god Thor, and to have been brought over by some of the German adventurers for worship, was many years ago dug up in the church yard, and is now placed in the vicarage garden, formerly the sextonry; but it has suffered much from the weather, and the features are nearly destroyed.

Before the compilation of Domesday, Bosham was considered as part of the hundred of Burie. But in the reign of Henry II. it became a hundred of itself, appended to which was a manor, with extensive privileges granted to the tenants of the same, which are still in part retained. In 1189 the manor became the property of John de Mareschall (the opponent of Becket as to the lordship of Pagham hundred), and from him it passed to Roger Bigod, the great Earl of Norfolk, early in the reign of Edward I. It descended to the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, and on the death of Ann, Duchess of York, their heir-female, in 1745, a partition was made of their vast estates, between the heirs of John last Duke of Norfolk; Isabel, wife of James Baron Berkley, and Margaret, wife of Sir John Howard, when this manor

was allotted to the Barony of Berkley; and by the will of Frederick Augustus, late earl of that name, it was, in 1810, devised to Captain Maurice Fitzharding Berkley.*

Bosham is celebrated for being the birth-place of a monk called Herbert, or Herebertus de Boseham, who lived about the year 1180, and wrote the life of Thomas a Becket, which was translated into English rhyme in 1497 by Lawrence Wade, a benedictine monk of Canterbury.† He was educated at Oxford, was secretary to Becket, and was witness to his assassination. Leaving the kingdom, he was made Archbishop of Benevento, and a cardinal by Pope Alexander III. His manuscript of the *Life of Becket*, even before the invention of printing, was so celebrated, that scarcely a convent in England was without it.

Peregrine Pelham, gentleman, whose name appears among those who signed the death-warrant of Charles I. was baptized here in 1702.‡

EAST AND WEST ASHLING, FUNTINGTON, ETC.

There is no place within an equal distance from the flourishing town of Chichester, that has undergone more improvement, or is become so favourite a spot for the erection of gentlemens' villas, as the district comprehended in this article. Situate in a dry loamy soil, con-

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* Dallaway, p. 89.

† It was also translated into French rhyme by Peter Langtoft, canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire.

‡ Dallaway.

siderably elevated above the plain that surrounds Chichester, protected from the chilling influence of the north winds by the downs; interspersed with beautiful picturesque views, with pleasant rides through a highly-cultivated country, amidst villages abounding in neat cottages and gardens, no place could, in fact, be better chosen for the purpose of retirement. To particularize the beauties of this enchanting spot, is not within the scope of a work like this. We may, however, briefly observe, that amongst the villas which distinguish this district, that of Mr. Baker, called *Sennicotts*, stands pre-eminent; though for picturesque and extensive views, *Oakwood*, erected by the late Mr. Dearling, surpasses it. The latter indeed has been the subject of a Poem, by Mr. Parsons, F.R.S., author of *Travelling Recreations*, once well known in this neighbourhood as the proprietor of Sidlesham mill. From Oakwood is a fine view of the Stoke Downs, Kingley-bottom, Bow-hill, Goodwood, and an extensive tract of country beyond, Chichester and its taper spire, Portsmouth harbour, and the Isle of Wight.

WEST-STOKE.

Near to Funtington is the small retired village of West-Stoke, with its modest church and neat parsonage adjoining. The principal house in the village was for many years the residence of Lord George Henry Lennox, grandfather of the present duke, where true old English hospitality was sure at all times to abound. It is now occupied by Scrace Dickens, Esq. Its immediate vi-

cinity to the Downs, and short distance from the villas mentioned in the preceding article, render it a most agreeable residence. To those who are fond of the picturesque, we strongly recommend a ride through these districts, and more particularly a visit to *Kingley-Bottom*, near Stoke, where are a number of the largest and most ancient yew trees in the kingdom, and which were probably planted there many hundred years ago, near to the graves of those who died in one of those combats that took place between the invaders of the country and the ancient Britons. Indeed this place, Mr. Dallaway states, is conjectured to be that where the Danes were met by the men of Chichester, in about the year 900, who sallied out in defence of their country, and repulsed the foe. Several barrows are to be seen on the summit of the hill, which were probably the burial place of some of the chiefs that fell in the combat.

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